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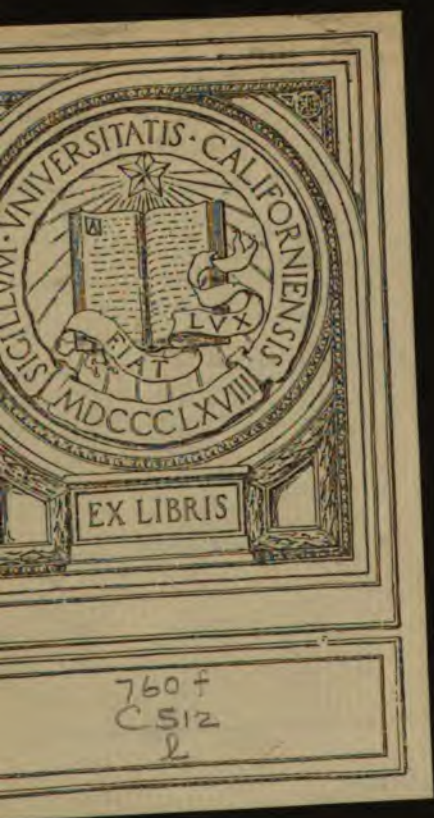
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ALICE J.



# LATINA LATINE



OUAVE



Univ. of  
California

70. VIII  
ANNO DOMINI

**LATINA LATINE**

sive

ratio nova et liberior elementa latina

tradendi

in usum scholarum superiorum

conscripsit

**THEODORUS TAYLER CHAVE, B. A.**

linguae latinae

in

**Academia Keewatinensi**

olim praeceptor

---

**Editionem breviorum et praeparatoriam**

in usus privatissimos

denuo typis impressit

**Wagoner Tribune**

**Wagoner, Oklahoma**

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TO THE  
ABBOT

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**EMMAE MATERTERAE**

**totius operis pignus ac primitias**

**pio gratoque animo**

**iterum**

**D. D. D.**

**Theodorus, nepos**

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# QUI HABET DABITUR ILLI

## Praefatio ad Magistros Linguae Latinae

Novam rationem elementa latina tradendi cum complures iam annos in manibus habuissem verum ad scholarum publicarum discipulos erudiendos ex animi sententia adhibere nunquam potuissem, tandem aliquando opportunitatem exoptatissimam meo arbitrio libere agendi in oppido Pocahontas rei publicae Arkansas in schola superiore ex improvviso nactus sum. Hoc igitur duntaxat opusculum typis sine mora mandandum putavi atque ad officinam Star Herald detuli. Duplex autem consilium sequebar ut et muneri meo scholastico quam maxime satis facerem et ad plenioram accuratoremque totius libri editionem, hac quantulumcumque rei parte finita ac praemissa, velut expeditiore itinere aggrederer; quae quidem editio—quem ad modum rem mecum excogitatam habeo—et exercitiis amplissimis alioque apparatu ornabitur et praefatione quadam academica illustrabitur ubi de omnibus consiliis meis disciplinae Latinae melius instituendae fuisse apud socios disputabo.

Simul etiam in spem veniebam, redacta ad libri formam ratione mea docendi atque in conspectum data, fore ut quidquid ibi vel falso conceptum vel minus apte expressum postea invenissem per otium recognoscerem atque elaboratius absolverem. Neque me haec spes fefellit: nam et in Arkansas apud Pocahontasenses et Haynesenses (ubi scholae publicae praefui) et postea in Oklahoma (quo me rite commendatum honorifice vocavit vir probatissimus, Iacobus O. Crook, scholarum publicarum superintendens, ut in schola superiore sub socio suo, Georgio A. Nutt, viro integerrimo, pro absente magistra, femina lectissima, docerem), periculo libelli saepius facto, cognoscere mihi visus sum quantum utilitatis discipulis meis adferret eius quae iam praesto erat editionis meae perpetuus constansque usus et quibusnam rebus immutatis fieri posset ut aliquanto utiliora consilia mea redderentur. Quod utinam in eum qui subsecutus est annum scholasticum aliqua par illis similive mihi contigisset meliora sectandi opportunitas aut saltem non locus pessimus sub pessimo!

Nunc vero temporis, tametsi reliquis operis destinati partibus ultimam manum ponere nondum queo sed operam eis navare adhuc persevero, tamen aliquot de causis inducitur mihi necessitas ut, intermissis aliquantis per curis illis amplioribus, prima libelli impressio ad instantes usus iteretur; quo in consilio exsequendo vehementer laetor quod condicionibus imprimendi a Georgio H. Foster, Tribuni Wagonerensis editore, viro honestissimo mihi que amicissimo oblati necnon Arthuri T. Sanders, typographi peritissimi arte industriaeque uti potui. His ego utrisque, ut par est, gratias ago et habeo maximas.

Quod igitur ad hanc libelli mei impressionem attinet, nihil antiquius duxi quam ut errata typographica quibus scatet editio Pocahontasensis, plurima illa quidem et paene incredibilia, quam accuratissime castigarem; qua de re etiam illo superiore tempore cum sub prelo libellus erat, ubi ad ultimam paginam ventum est, epologo apologetico adiecto, in hanc sententiam socios allocutus sum:

“Reputet secum (scil. B. L.) quam lubricam ei viam ingrediantur qui suorum scriptorum plagulas primis typis impressorum corrigen-

das susceperint; nam in re ipsis notissima saepius fit ut magis percurrantur quam recenseantur typis impressa et ut id mente suppleatur quod reapse defuerit vel aliter fuerit quam esset in chirographo scriptum. Ego vero nulla huius rei pertitia instructus, nullo adiutore, periculis typorum nondum cognitis, imparatus, incautus, alacer ad opus accessi fallacissimum et valde festinanter id transegi. Mihi igitur soli quotquot errata censuram fefellerunt tribuenda esse fateor; immo vero, tantum abest ut habeam quicum culpam rei communicem ut illi feminae quae typis meis componendis praecipue operam dedit aliquot correctiunculas debuerim.\*\*\*Haec omnia dum considero, duo habeo quae praedicem: aliam editionem quam maturime comparandam et maxima me admiratione affici eorum editorum qui uberrima rerum typographicarum copia optime usi sunt; quorum me ut ratio consiliaque admiratorem dudum habent ita admirabilis atque prope divina in rebus exsequendis vigilantia etiam imitatore habitura est."

Porro pro oblata rei opportunitate dictiones meas et exempla retractavi atque amplivai et in praefatiunculis plurimis denotavi quicquid praecipue ex usu sociis fore existimabam. Exiguitas vero spatii huic editioni concessi prohibuit ne amplius duodecim paginas sententiarum orationibusque separatim a pensis tribuerem. Hae lectiones, postquam grammaticae doctrinae et etymologiae et vocabulis satis factum est, suo quaeque loco, prout exigit ratio ordoque rerum, suscipi debent: primo aspectu, ut aiunt, perlegendae atque clare exponendae sunt, deinde repetendae novisque confirmandae exemplis, tum per cetera deinceps pensa, praemonstrante magistro, vel meditato vel ex tempore imitandae. Namque latina latine constanter et copiose pro virili parte tractare debemus. Quod si quis magister ex hac quae nunc provenit editione suam disciplinam latinam administrare volet, erit is ante omnia admonendus has quas dedi voces subsidiarias, dictiones selectiores, exemplaue etymologica speciminis tantum gratia adiecta esse neque sufficere primo anno latino nisi magistri ope in immensum amplientur; immo vero, omitti a me de industria secentas res quae et in aliis libris elementariis reperiuntur et sunt discentibus pernecessariae scitu, eo scilicet consilio ne quid spatii occupent quod difficilioribus obscurioribusve rebus praestari oportuerit. Nec sane infitias ibo quin fieri possit ut haec ipsa quam subministravi materia alienis consiliis parum apte respondeat. Quare magister pro sua prudentia omnia ad arbitrium corriget, mutabit, supplebit.

Una enim solaque ad commodam sermonis latini notitiam via per exempla exercitationesque creberrimas ducere credenda est; at haec pars, sicut demonstravi, nondum est a me elaborata sed magistri curae necessario relinquitur. Hoc libello eas dedi regulas grammaticas, ea praecepta etymologica, eas observationes et cautiones, eum denique vocabulorum et phrasium delectum, unde, tanquam a claris notisque principiis, ad ampliorem in studiis latinis facultatem tirones aequo progressu, duce magistro, perducantur.

Scribebam in aedibus Tribuni Wagonerensis  
Die XIX Mai, MCMXXII.

## PRIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### First Latin Task (Lesson)

#### Acade'mica Pronuntiatio

**Praefatiuncula:** in any new language we require to know first of all its alphabet, sounds and accents. These we get chiefly from the teacher. The references are to Allen and Greenough (New Latin Grammar, 1903.)

(1) Latin alphabet (latinum alphabe'tum). Vide A. & G. Sec. 1.

No W in Latin (non est W lit'tera in latina lingua); still we find W in some modern names, as, Wallia (Wales), Wormatia (Worms).

I and J anciently written alike, I; most editors today use I for J

U and V anciently written V; most editors today use different characters.

General rule for writing school exercises: write as in English, except that proper adjectives are not always written with an initial capital.

(2) Sounds of the letters (soni littera'rum), Vide AG Sec. 8.

a) six vowels in Latin (sex voca'les in latina lingua): A E I O U Y. In Latin "Y" is called "Greek U" (U graeca).

b) three chief diphthongs (tres praecipuae diphthongi): AE OE AU

c) seven notable consonants (septem notabilio' res consonantes v. con'sonae): C. G. J. T. R. S. V.

C and G are hard (durae litterae): exempla sunt Cicero, gemma  
Consonantal I (J) sounds like "y" in "yes"; exemplum est (Iaco'bus., James.)

T in ancient Latin never had the "sh" sound, though this sound is disagreeably common in most European pronunciations (T littera non si'bilat, does not hiss, whistle).

R is strong and is called the "dog letter" (cani'na littera; CANIS, dog).

S is sharp like SS and V is like the English W; but many modern scholars ignore these points in using Latin for common purposes.

(3) Syllables in Latin (syl'lae in latina lingua)

a) every vowel or diphthong makes a syllable; there are no silent letters. (nulla latina littera tacet, no Latin letter keeps quiet.)

b) syllables named: final, or, last (ul'tima); penult (paenulti-ma, almost last, like "paeninsula, almost island); antepenult (ante-paenultima v. tertia ab extre'ma).

(4) N. B. (nota bene, note well): no Latin for "the" "an," or "a" (non est arti'culus in latina lingua). Omit them in translating into Latin and add them, as sense seems to require, in translating from Latin.

#### VOCA'BULA ET PHRASES

UBI EST PATER? where is father?

IN TONSTRINA--IN FABRICA in the barber-shop, in the factory

UBI SUNT PATER ET MATER? where are father and mother?

DOMI IN CULINA--IN AREA at-home in the kitchen, in the yard

FRATER ET SOROR brother and sister

NON EST IN BIBLIOTHECA--NON SUNT is not in the library, are not

VIVAT SCHOLA SUPERIOR DENVERENSIS! live (long-live) the Denver High School!

FLOREAT ACADEMIA flourish the Academy!

## SECUNDUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Quinque Generales Observatio'es

**Praefatiuncula:** five differences between Latin and English

(1) Parts of speech

a) in anglica lingua: ten parts of speech

b) in latina lingua: octo partes oratio'nis; for there is no article and the term "noun" (nomen) applies to both substantives (substantiva nomina) and adjectives (adjectiva nomina).

(2) Subject and Object

a) in anglica lingua: Nominative Case and Objective spelled alike except some pronouns, as, "he" and "him":

b) in latina lingua: Nominativus casus and Accusativus spelled differently except neuters and two sets of plurals in *Pensa* 4 and 5

(3) Adjectives

a) anglica adjectiva: same spelling for all uses; thus, "good" has only one form.

b) latina adjectiva: many forms; thus, "bonus" (good) has twelve forms or spelling, no two used the same way, but quite easy to learn to apply.

c) Latin adjectives have gender, number and case—genus et numerus et casus ad latina adjectiva pertinent—belong to).

(4) Names of things (nomina rerum)

a) in anglica lingua: a thing is "it," except that we speak poetically of a ship as "she."

b) in latina lingua: some names of things are masculine, some feminine, and some neuter (latina nomina rerum partim masculina, partim feminina, partim neutra). Exempla sunt 'SOL' (m), et 'LUNA' (f), sun and moon.

c) There is some system, however, in all this and usually we know at a glance the gender of any word; generally speaking, the termination shows the gender (terminatio declarat genus); thus, CA'LAMUS (pen) is masculine, like "Marcus"; CHARTA (paper) is feminine, like "Emma" and ATRAMENTUM (black-ink) is neuter, like "pensum."

(5) The Latin order of words is all on the emphasis (latinus ordo verborum est totus in emphasi)

a) adjectives before and after nouns (ante substantiva, post substantiva.)

b) Verbs usually hold the last place in the sentence (latina verba ultimum locum in sententia tenent.). But this does not apply always to EST, SUNT etc.

## V. P.

**PRAECEPTOR ET PRAECEPTRIX** teacher, note tor and trix

**TIRO IN LATINA DISCIPLINA** beginner in Latin course-of-study

**ADEST HODIE-ADSUNT** is here today (are here.) **AD**, at, to, toward.

**LONGE ABEST-ABSUNT** is far away (are-away). **AB**, from.

**QUID EST HOC VERBUM** (2) what is this word, (verb)?

**MASCULUM NOMEN-FEMININUM-NEUTRUM** (2) masculine name (noun), feminine, neuter.

**BENE DICTUM BONE VIR** (2) well said (told), good man (sir)

**MALE FACTUM** (2) badly made, done (pensum, experimentum).

## TERTIUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Vocativus Casus

**Praefatiuncula:** when a person is directly addressed, the name together with its modifying adjectives is said to be in the Vocative case. VOCAT, calls. Example: MICA, MICA, PARVA STELLA, twinkle, twinkle, little star.

(1) Non est Vocativus casus in anglica lingua. Still, we find in some hymns the Latin Vocative IESU; as, O Jesu, Thou art standing

(2) Vocativus casus in latina lingua: proper nouns in AS, US, IUS have a distinct Vocative form.

a) AS becomes A; as, Thomas, Thoma, (AS terminatio transit in A litteram, passes-over into A).

b) US becomes short E; as, Marcus, Marce. (US terminatio transit in E breve.

c) IUS becomes long I; the penult acute or accented; as, Vergillus Vergi'li (IUS terminatio transit in I longum, acu'ta paenultima)

d) Other nouns do not change; as, Alexander, David, Maria, (Ce'tera nomina non mutantur)

(3) Proper names (propria nomina—own names)

a) Family names (gentilicia nomina) in modern Latin keep their national spelling and pronunciation. GENS. family, race, tribe.

b) First names (praenomina) are in Latin, if possible. They may be Latin by origin, origine latina, as Marcus; or received by usage, usu recepta; as Ca'rolus; or made by analogy, ex analogia facta, as Eorlus, Earl.

(4) Etymologia. (This is an English lesson but applies also to Latin). IN, written also IL, IM, IR, has two meanings and is really two prefixes spelled alike.

a) negative or privative, meaning NOT. (PRIVAT, deprives) Examples are indistinct, illegal, impossible, irreverent.

b) mere preposition, mera praepositio: in, into etc. Examples are import, induce, illative, irrigate, that is, lead water into a-place.

### V. P.

'SILENTIUM, TIRO'NES silence, beginners, Freshmen, etc.

SCHOLA HABE'TUR—DIMISSA EST school is-a-holding, is dismissed.

TINTINNA'BULUM SONAT the bell sounds, rings.

ADSUM, DOMINE—AD'SUMUS I-am-present, sir; we-are-present

PRATUM CAN'NUM Dog-Meadow, Prairie du Chien.

PRATOCANENSIS, m. f. belonging to Prairie du Chien.

NOVUM EBORA'CUM, New York. Sometimes NEOEBORACUM NEOEBORACENSIS, plur. NEOEBORACENSES. N. B. the plural may be used to mean the people of New York. These forms are only masculine and feminine.

(salutationes)

MULTUM SALVE, EMMA MATER'TERA, much be-safe, good day, Aunt Emma.

BENE VALE, pl. VALE'TE, well (thoroughly)-be strong (good bye)

AVE IMPERATOR, all-hail Commander-in-Chief, Emperor.

SANUS ET SALVUS, sound and safe.

## QUARTUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Tria Genera

Praefatiuncula: tria ge'nera in latina grammatica sunt: masculinum genus et femininum et neutrum. GENUS, sort, kind. HUMA'NUM GENUS, human race.

1) Flexus--Singulariter

pluraliter

HIC HAEC HOC, this HI HAE HAEC, these  
BONUS BONA BONUM, good BONI BONAE BONA.

2) Duae observationes

a) The feminine singular and the neuter plural chance to be spelled alike; but this is only an accident, and the sentence as a whole will show which form is intended. (contexta oratio sensum declarat)

We must not use a Nominative for an Accusative; however, we know that neuters have Nominative and Accusative alike.

3) Adverbs from adjectives, adverbia de adiectivis

a) anglica adverbia: end in LY; as, clearly and distinctly.

b) latina adverbia: exeunt in E longum, go-out into long E; exempla, CLARE ET DISTINCTE. But BENE & MALE have short E, as seen in poetry (in poe'si latina).

4) Neuter plurals end in A except four, of which HAEC is one (Neutra pluralia A littera terminantur)

5) Neuter forms often to be rendered "things," "object," "circumstances" etc. Example. Hoc est bonum, this is a good thing; this-thing is a-good one. This is using the adjective in a noun sense, in substantivo sensu.

6) Observatio etymologica: ION, TION, SION. English words so ending can be turned into Latin, if they came from Latin, by dropping N and are nearly all feminine. The plural adds ES to the English and is both Nom. and Acc. Exempla sunt: oratio, orationes, multiplicatio et divisio, operationes arithmeticae, aequatio algebraica, absurda et ridi'cula opinio, aviatio transatlantica, clara et lucida interpretatio, indistincta et confusa pronuntiatio etc.

V. P.

DA MIHI EXEMPLUM—DATE MIHI give to me an example, instance

SI PLACET, SI COM'MODUM EST if it is pleasing, if it is convenient

PLANE ET PERSPICUE SCRIPTUM plainly and perspicuously written

PURA ET LATINA ORATIO pure, Latin speech. Note the ET RE'CITA NOBIS HOC CARMEN—HOC SCRIPTUM, read aloud to us this poem, this writing.

EX'PLICA HOC PRAECEPTUM, unfold, explain this rule.

MONSTRA MIHI MENDA ET VITIA, point-out to-me the mistakes and defects.

TENTA (TEMPTA) DIVINARE EX ANGLICO, try to-guess from the-English.

RESPONDE AD HOC, CA'ROLE, answer this, in-reference-to this Charles

HOC EST RECTE RESPONSUM, this is rightly said-in-answer.

NUNC I'TERUM, now again, a-second-time.

OMNES UNA, all together.

## QUINTUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Sex Casus

**Praefatiuncula:** review the three cases in English and note that the Nominative and the Objective are spelled alike except certain pronouns.

(1) Sex latini casus usita to ord'ine

**NOMINATIVUS CASUS:** case of subject of verb, casus subiecti verbi

**GENETIVUS:** same as possessive or case with "of"; exempla sunt Soni litterarum; ordo verborum.

**DATIVUS:** indirect object, same as "to" or "for"; exemplum DA MIHI, give to me.

**ACCUSATIVUS:** direct object, casus obiecti verbi.

**VOCATIVUS:** direct address; Ca'role, domine, bone vir.

**ABLATIVUS s. LATINUS CASUS:** eight meanings, "from," "by," "with," "in," "at" and sometimes "of," "than," "according to." Prepositions used to make the exact meaning clearer, as, "in schola."

(2) Accusatives we can now use.

a) any and all neuters, since they have Nom. and Acc. alike; as, pensum.

b) plurals in ES and US; as, sex casus, orationes.

c) "IT" often not represented; as, DA MIHI, give (it) to-me.

(3) Prepositions (praepositiones): there are about 40 prepositions; they are used with cases four and six (Acc. and Abl.) Some take both cases but not in exactly the same meaning.

(4) Terminations Etymologicae.

a) TURA v. SURA, ture, sure. Exempla sunt: Creator et creatura; humana natura; seve'ra cen'sura (strict criticism); architectura Gothica (architectus, architecta); parva statura; Sacrae Scripturae; textura (texture, tissue), indentura; (legal term in M. L.)

b) ANTIA v. ENTIA, ance, ence. Exempla sunt: divi'na providentia, perseverantia in studiis latinis; diligentia in litteris; indiligentia et negligentia; quattuor concordantiae in latina grammatica; mera impudentia; singularis prudentia.

### V. P.

**QUIS HOC NOVIT—ME'MINIT?** who (mf) knows this-remembers?  
**ELOQUA'TUR ANGLICE,** may-he (let-him) speak-out in-English (adv)

**ITA PRORSUS EST,** it is exactly, precisely so.

**IMMO VERO, LONGE A'LITER,** nay in-truth, far otherwise.

**QUO'MODO FIT?** how (in-what manner) does-it-come-to-pass, is it done, made, etc.

**HOC MODO—HOC UNO MODO,** this way, this one way.

**PI'RUMQUE QUIDEM,** usually in deed, to-be-sure.

**SED TAMEN NON SEMPER,** but still not always.

(apparatus scholasticus).

**STILUS ET CERA IN CAPSA,** stylus and wax (tablet) in satchel.

**CRETA ET TA'BULA IN PER'GULA,** chalk and board in class-room

**GRA'PHIDES, f. ET PUGILLARES, m,** pencils and pads.

**COMMENTARIJ. 2 sensus:** commentaries, pupil's notes.



## SEXTUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Prima et Secunda Declinationes

**Praefatiuncula:** how to use the different cases quickly and accurately is a matter of much practice and many rules. There are five systems or declensions of nouns. Three of them have adjectives. To which one a given noun or adjective belongs is usually easy to see at a glance. **BONUS** covers two declensions: the middle forms belong to the first, the first and third to the second. Learn them both across and down. Don't worry: constant practice with careful noting of differences and resemblances will soon master them.

(1) **BONUS** per genera, casus, numeros

a) <b>BONUS</b>	<b>BONA</b>	<b>BONUM</b>	<b>BONI</b>	<b>AE</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>BONI</b>	<b>BONAE</b>	<b>BONI</b>	<b>O'RUN</b>	<b>A'RUN</b>	<b>O'RUN</b>
<b>BONO</b>	<b>BONAE</b>	<b>BONO</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>IS</b>
<b>BONUM</b>	<b>BONAM</b>	<b>BONUM</b>	<b>OS</b>	<b>AS</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>BONE</b>	<b>BONA</b>	<b>BONUM</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>AE</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>BONO</b>	<b>BONA</b>	<b>BONO</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>IS</b>

b) in Ablativo singulari longum est A, in plurali IS, OS, AS longae syllabae sunt.

(2) **Quinque accusativae praepositiones.**

**AD**, to, toward (motion, direction).

**PER**, through.

**ANTE**, before

**POST**, after.

**IN**, into (motion). N. B. haec praepositio ablativa est in alio sensu.

(3) **Etymologia: terminationes paragogicae.**

a) **IA, ITIA** (added chiefly to adjective-stems), **IUM, ITIUM** (after noun-stems).

b) **exempla sunt:** historia anti'qua, firma memoria, gloriosa victoria, provincia opulenta (rich), iustitia, iniustitia (iustus, just, righteous), pueritia (childhood), sacrum ministerium, collegium au'gurum (Board of Augurs), solstitium (solstice), in profunda miseria, helium et selenium (nomina chernica neo-latina), "sufficit die'i malitia sua."

### V. P.

**DOCE ME HAEC, ORO TE**, teach me these-things, I pray thee.

**RESPONDE NOBIS PATRIO SERMO'NE** answer to-us by-father-land speech.

**AUDI ATTENTE HAEC MO'NITA, AUDI'TE**, hear attentively these warnings.

**QUOD ANGLICUM VERBUM AB HOC VERBO?** What English word from this word? (**QUOD** is the adjective form of **QUID**)

**GALEA ET SCUTUM IN TENTORIO**, helmet and shield in the tent.

**ARMA ET TE! A IN MILITIA**, arms and weapons in warfare.

**GLADIUS ET PILUM IN PUGNA**, sword and spear in fight.

**CASTRA**, n, pl. 2 **sensus:** camp, barracks.

**POMA ET NUCES**, f, **IN CANISTRO**, n, fruits (any kind) and nuts in basket.

**CASTANEA**, 2 **sensus:** chestnut, chestnut-tree.

**A'QUILA ET COLUMBA IN CAVEA**, eagle and dove in enclosure, cage.

**CICONIA ET RANA IN FA'BULA**, stork and frog in the story (fable).

## SEPTIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Observationes Utiliores

**Praefatiuncula:** some of our words are for use in mastering forms, some to illustrate etymologies, some for sentence-making.

(1) **Communes Exitus**, common endings. There are not enough endings in Latin to go around and the following cases have like endings:

a) Nom. and Voc. except words in AS, US, IUS.

b) Neuters have same Nom., Acc., Voc. with plural in A breve.

c) Dat. and Abl. plural, with no exceptions.

d) Nom., Acc., Voc. plural in ES and US (long).

(2) **DEABUS** and **FILIABUS**, Dat. Abl. pl. (purposely peculiar for distinction).

(3) **Gender of second-declension nouns:** four neuters in US, virus, vulgus, cetus, pelagus; feminines in US are (a) names of cities, countries and islands, as, Ephesus, Corinthus, Aegyptus, Cyprus;

b) trees, the fruit being neuter, as, pirus, prunus, cerasus (cherry-tree), malus (long A, apple-tree), cupressus, ulmus (elm), fagus (beech), populus (long O, poplar); (c) some Greek nouns, as, diphthongus, synodus oecumenica; (d) several unclassified nouns, as, carbasus, fine linen.

(4) **Apposition, appositio grammatica:** be careful to put appositives in the same number and case as their noun or pronoun.

(5) **Etymologia:** ANUS, ENUS, INUS, ONUS, UNUS, ICUS, ARIUS, belonging-to. **Exempla sunt:** Imperium Romanum, Religio Christiana, divina providentia (divus, a god or deified person), Philadelpheni, theoria Darwiniana in zoologia, coloni in colonia, Tribunus Chicaginiensis, incursiones piraticae, scholae publicae et privatae, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ecclesia Catholica, S. Ioannes Damescenus, in custodia solitaria, etc.

### V. P.

**PUER ET PUELLA IN GYMNASIO**, pl. PU'ERI, boy and girl in gymnasium, school.

**U'NICUS FILIUS**, only son (**UNIGE'NITUS**, only-begotten, vox eccl.).

**MEUS ET TUUS**, my and thy, mine and thine.

**AUSCULTA, MI FILI**, listen, my son. (Note peculiar Vocatives).

**NEMO NOSTRUM—VESTRUM**, no-one of-us, of-you.

**PURE ET LATINE LO'QUITUR—LOQUUNTUR**, speaks (talks) pure Latin. (note ET).

**ET LATINE ET GRAECE** (advv), 2 sensus: both in L. and G., both into L. and G.

**QUID SE'QUITUR?** 3 sensus: what follows, is-next, is-the-consequence?

**SERVUS ET ANCILLA IN VILLA**, slaves in country-house.

**PRAEDIUM RUSTICUM—URBANUM**, country estate (farm), city estate.

**PROBUS AGRI'COLA IN AGRO**, first-rate farmer in field.

**AGER**, 2 sensus: field, territory. (**AGELLUS**, little-field).

## OCTA'VUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Observationes Utiliores continuantur

- (1) Duae speciales observationes in secundam declinationem
  - a) The Vocative change of IUS to long I applies only to proper names and to FILIUS, GENIUS (guardian-spirit), and VOLTURUS, vulture; mere appellatives (appellare, to-call-by-name) and adjectives have IE.
  - b) The Genitive singular in double I contracts in the best Latin to single I, penult accented; as, praemium, praemi. Modern Latinists in their own compositions do not always observe this rule.
  - c) addendum: contractus genitivus pluralis exiens in UM pro Orum, Arum omitti potest. Exempla sunt: am'phorum, drachmum, deum.
- (2) Nota bene: PATRES & MATRES, FRATRES & SORORES, PRAECEPTORES & PRAECEPTRICES; the Acc singular ends in EM (PATREM, etc). They do NOT belong to the second declension. Plurals in US have Acc. sing. UM, as, CASUM.
- (3) IESUS has Acc. IESUM and all other cases IESU. In germanica interpretatione Novi Testamenti nomen IESU latinam declinationem sequitur.
- (4) Sex ablativae praepositiones.  
AB v. A, from (from the outer edge of). EX v. E, from-out-of. DE, 2 sensus: from (in special connections), concerning. PRO, for (instead of, in behalf of); in front of; as, pro templo masonico. SUB, under (rest, not motion). IN, in, on.
- (5) Etymologia: OSUS & COSUS, full of.
  - a) exempla sunt: verbosa contentio, bellicosa gens, mendosa interpretatio, vitiosum exemplum, perniciose scripta, philosophus superstitiosus et fanaticus, calamitosum bellum, montosa v. montuosa regio, vir sanctus et religiosus (conscientious and scrupulous), etc.
  - b) English endings: ful, some, ous; as, joyful, gladsome, furious.

### V. P.

LUDI MAGISTER—MAGISTRA, school master. LUDUS, lower-school.

STUDIOSUS DISCIPULUS, studious pupil, full of STUDIUM zeal.

VALDE FORMOSA FE'MINA. 3 sensus: very beautiful woman, female, lady. FORMA, shape, form, beauty.

LABORIOSUM EXERCITIUM—TIROCINIUM, toilsome exercise, apprenticeship. LABOR, hard work, hardship.

NOSTER ET VESTER, our and your (like BONUS, except first form)  
NEUTER, NEUTRA, NEUTRUM, 2 sensus: neuter, neither-of-the-two. (Gen. and Dat. sing. irregular).

STUDIA LATINA, Latin studies. (no singular in this sense).

LITTERIS LATINIS STUDENT, are-devotedly-given to Latin literature. Note Dative.

SEX AUT SEPTEM DIES—MENSES, 6 or 7 days, months.

AUT\*\*AUT, either—or (implying "not both")

NEQUE v. NEC, neither, nor, and-not, but-not.

NEQUE\*\*NEQUE v. NEC\*\*NEC, neither—nor.

## NONUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Prima et Secunda Coniugationes

**Praefatiuncula:** there are four conjugations of verbs besides a supplement that belongs to the third.

#### (1) Paradigmata

AMO, I love	MONEO, I warn, advise
AMAS	MONES
AMAT	MONET
AMA'MUS	MONE'MUS
AMA'TIS	MONE'TIS
AMANT	MONENT

(2) Threefold translation into English, triplex conversio in anglicum: AMO means "I love," "do love," "am loving"; VOCAT, calls, is calling, does call. Never add EST in such expressions.

(3) Etymologia: guessing first-conjugation verbs from English derivatives.

a) We can often guess verbs from words in ATOR and ATION, ABLE and ATIVE, ANT and ANCE, ATE and ATORY; but the lexicon must be consulted to make sure. (vide lexicon latinum)

b) Exempla sunt: spectator, specto, look at; exploration, explo'ro, explore; excusable, excu'so; putative, puto, suppose; recalcitrant, recal'citro, object, kick-against; perseverance, perseve'ro; placate, placo; gustatory, gusto, taste; ce'lebro, na'vigo, vi'olo, ha'bito (dwell), migro (move), porto (carry), exporto ,importo, commendo, condemno, expla'no, etc.

#### V P.

LENTE AM'BULANT IN AULA, leisurely walk-about in court-yard  
ERRANT IN Densa SILVA, wander-about in dense forest.  
NATANT (NANT) IN ALTA AQUA, swim, float in deep water.  
STANT ERECTI IN HARE'NA—IN RIPA, stand erect on sand, on river-bank.

SEDENT HUMI IN UMBRA—IN SOLE, sit on-the-ground in the shade, sun.

CUBANT QUIE'TI IN LECTIS, m. (IN LEC'TULIS), lie quiet on couches; 4 notiones; to eat, rest, sick, asleep.

LATRANT ET MORDENT, bark and bite (CANES).

VOLANT PER A'ERA, m. fly through air. (AD'VOLANT, fly-to, A'VOLANT, from).

LEO'NES ET TI'GRIDES (v. TIGRES) lions and tigers.

LUPI ET URSI, wolves and bears.

AVES, f. ET FLORES, m. birds and flowers.

HASTAE ET SAGITTAE, spears and arrows. (ARCUS. bow).

## DE' CIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Imperativus Modus et Infinitivus

**Praefatiuncula:** singularis numerus et pluralis ad imperativa verba pertinent; never use "you" for "thou". Haec distinctio in Scripturarum Sacrarum interpretatione magnam utilitatem habet.

(1) **Paradigmata**

a) impv. AMA AMA'TE, love-thou, ye. MONE MONE'TE,  
warn-thou, advise, etc.

b) inf. AMA'RE, to-love. MONE'RE, to-advise, warn.

(2) **Prohibitiva oratio:** expressed by NOLI NOLI'TE, be-unwilling and Inf. Exemplum est: NOLI PUTARE, do not suppose, be-thou-unwilling to-suppose.

(3) **Infinitivus pro substantivo:** the Latins use the Inf. as a neuter noun, just as in English; as, to err is human, HUMANUM EST ERRARE.

(4) **Duplex re'gula exercitia latina scribendi,** twofold rule of writing; ask yourself WHAT FORM YOU NEED, what mood, tense, case, etc and HOW TO GET IT, that is, how to put your verb, noun, etc in that form. The latter depends, of course, on what conjugation, declension, etc the required word belongs to.

(5) **Etymologia:** cognate words (cognatus, related-by-birth).

a) many second-conjugation verbs are related to nouns in OR, m, or US, n, and to adjectives in IDUS A UM, denoting condition; use lexicon to verify guesses.

b) **Exempla sunt:** timidum animal, timor Domini, fear of the Lord, timere, to-fear, be-afraid-of; magnifica, et splendida oratio, splendor, splendere, to-glitter, gleam; pallor, pallidus, pallere, be-pale; frigida zona, frigere, be-cold (things), frigus, n, the-cold; rigidus, rigor, rigere, be-stiff; tumor, tumere, be-swollen; horrida barba, stiff beard, horreo, I-am-stiff-with-fear, cold, etc.

### V P.

NOLI TURBARE—RIDERE don't disturb, laugh v. laugh at.

MEMENTO VITARE—MEMENTO'TE remember to avoid.

CURA SERVARE take-care to keep (observe, preserve).

CAVE HOC PERICULUM beware this danger; AB HOC PERICULO

NON EST MEUM IUDICARE—POSTULARE it is not my (business, place, right) to judge, to demand.

LONGUM EST NARRARE—ITERARE it is (would be) tedious to relate, repeat.

MON VACAT NOBIS VESTIGARE, also IN- PER-, there-is not leisure unto us to investigate. VESTIGIUM foot-print.

GRATUM ET IUCUNDUM OPUS plur. O'PERA agreeable and delightful work.

MEA CAUSA v. GRATIA, (Abl.) for my sake.

EXEMPLI (VERBI) CAUSA, GRATIA, for example, instance (Gen. precedes).

ABUNDE SUFFICIT, SUFFICIUNT, abundantly suffices.

PRAVE ET PER'PERAM, wrongly and mistakenly.

## UN UNDECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Interrogativa Oratio

**Praefatiuncula:** where English indicates questions by changing the order of words, Latin uses special interrogative particles, interrogativae particulae.

(1) **NE** added to the emphatic word, which then is usually placed first in its clause, indicates that the answer "yes" or "no" is expected. **NE** particula interrogativa et enclitica est. N. B. The syllable before **NE** is accented. **Exempla:** **PLACETNE?** does it please? **ITA'NE EST?** is it so? **INTELLEGISNE?** do you understand?

(2) **NONNE** (**NON** & **NE**) implies that an affirmative answer is looked for. **NONNE** est expectantis affirmativum responsum. **Exemplum:** **NONNE PLACET?** does it not please?

(3) **NUM** v. **NUMQUID** implies the opposite. **NUM** est expectantis negativum responsum. There is no corresponding expression in English except that we show our feeling by the tone of our voice. **Exemplum:** **Numquid ego Iudaeus sum?** Am I a Jew? (indignation or disgust).

(4) **YES** and **NO:** no Latin words. Sometimes the Latins use **CERTE**, certainly etc., but usually they repeat part of the question-sentence; as, **PLACETNE?** **PLACET**, yes; **NON PLACET**, no. **ADESTNE?** **ADEST** is he present? yes. **INTELLEGISNE?** **INTELLEGO**.

(5) **Etymologia:** **INA**, **TRINA**, **IE'NA**, place or (sometimes) business. **Exempla sunt:** **coquus** et **coqua** in **culina**; **lanius** in **laniena** (butcher-shop); **medicus** in **medicina** (doctor's office); **pistor** et **pistrix** in **pistrina** (bakery); **pisces** in **piscina** (fish-pond); **sutor** in **sutrina** (cobbler's shop); **tonsor** in **tonstrina**.

### V P.

**PRAECIPUE DELECTANT** v. **OBLECTANT** particularly entertain, delight, etc.

**MULTUM LAUDANT—CULPANT** much, greatly praise-blame.

**VEHEMENTER MOVENT—TERRENT** strongly move, influence, frighten.

**SUA'VITER CANTANT ET SALTANT** sweetly, charmingly sing and dance.

**HAEC VOX** pl. **VOCES** this voice, word, utterance, expression.

**DUO SENSUS HABET**, **DUO SIGNIFICAT** has two meanings, signifies two-things.

**AFFIRMANTIS EST** is of-one-affirming (gram. term).

**FORTASSE** 2 **sensus:** maybe, about (numbers).

**IRA ET MINAE** anger and threats (no sing).

**VOTA ET PRECES** (f) vows and prayers.

**LAGMENTA ET LACRIMAE** lamentations and tears.

**QUERIMONIA** v. **QUERELA** v. **QUERELLA** complaint.

## DUODE'CIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Verbum ESSE to be

**Praefatiuncula:** in translating Latin into English, consider two things: first, **WHAT THE GIVEN WORD COMES FROM** and secondly **WHAT FORM OR FORMS** it can be or stand for; then select what seems to make the best sense.

- (1) **Declinatio** per tria tem'pora, praesens tempus, praeter'itum imperfectum, futurum.

SUM I am	ERAM I was	ERO I shall be	AD'SUM etc.
ES	ERAS	ERIS	
EST	ERAT	ERIT	AD'ERAM etc.
SUMUS	ERA'MUS	E'RIMUS	
ESIIS	ERA'TIS	E'RITIS	AD'ERO etc.
SUNT	ERANT	ERUNT	

- (2) **Personal pronouns** usually not used, **personalia pronomina** plerumque absunt, except for emphasis, emphasis gratia, or for contrast, distinctionis gratia.

- (3) **Future in protasis, futu'rum tempus in pro'tasi:** the Latins say with an exactness that is not found in English "If it **SHALL BE** clear weather, I shall be there" etc. The conditional part of a conditional sentence is called the "protasis."

- (4) **Nominativus in praedicato:** EST etc. cannot take an object, but the Nominative is required in the predicate.

- (5) **Etymologia:** abstract nouns, abstracta nomina, all feminine.

a) **TAS**, pl. **TA'TES** (English **TY**), **TUDO**, **TU'DINES** (English **TUDE**).

b) **Exempla sunt:** **longitudo et latitudo**, length and breadth, **LATUS**, broad; **magnitudo**, **MAGNUS**, great; **latinitas Ciceronia-na, ecclesiastica**; **magna facultas linguarum**, great ability at-languages; **multitudo novorum verborum**; **multae et magnae difficultates**; **severitas censurae**, strictness of criticism; **basis et altitudo et hypotenusa in geometria**; **sobrietas, sobrius**; **suavitas et elegan-tia Tulliana**; etc.

### V P.

**EGO ET TU**, I and thou (always in this order).

**TU QUOQUE IN CULPA ES** you, too, are in blame, to blame.

**NE TU QUIDEM NOSTI—MEMINISTI** 2 sensus: not you either, not even you, know, remember. N. B. the emphatic word is between "ne" and "quidem."

**NOS ET VOS** 2 sensus: we and you, us and you.

**TIBI SOLI** to you alone (sing).

**VOBIS OMNIBUS** to you all (plur.)

**SI VIDE'TUR** 2 sensus: If it seems. If it-seems-good, or, pleases.

**NISI v. NISI SI** unless.

**AMI'CUS**, 2 sensus: friend, friendly. (Opp. **INIMI'CUS**).

**SEMPITERNA AMICITIA**, everlasting friendship.

**VERUS VATES—TESTIS**, true prophet, witness.

**FALSO DICTUM—ASSERTUM—FACTUM**, falsely said, asserted, mistakenly done.

## TERTIUM DECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### HIC

**Praefatiuncula:** Hic is called the demonstrative pronoun of the first person because it refers to what is near the speaker; in Cicero's law-court speeches it is often used alone to mean "my client."

(1) Flexus: singulariter	pluraliter
HIC HAEC HOC	HI HAE HAEC
HUIUS v. HUIUSCE	HORUM HARUM HORUM
HUIC	HIS v. HISCE
HUNC HANC HOC	HOS HAS HAEC
deest Voc.	deest Voc.
HOC HAC HOC	HIS v. HISCE

#### (2) Emphatic and interrogative forms

- a) HICE HAECE HOCE (and the second forms given above).
- b) HIC'INE HAEC'INE HOC'INE same as HICNE HAECNE HOCNE.

#### (3) Etymologia

- a) ARIUS ARIA, person connected with thing, dealer, maker ARIUM, place of thing (some times ARIA).
- b) **exempla sunt:** gemmarius, gemma, jewel; vestiarius, vestitaria; materiarius, carpenter; carpentarius, carpentum, wagon; medicamentarius in medicamentario v. apothecarius in apotheca (N. L.); sagittarius, bowman; aquarius, water-carrier; secretarius (N. L.), because he records secreta, secrets; leprosarium, leprosus, lepra, leprosy; abecedarii, those in the ABC class; seminarium theologicum; funerarius, undertaker; armarium, place for arma, closet or chest; stabularius, stable-boy; in ecclesiastica latinitate quid est evangelarium, sacramentarium, bullarium? ubi est bursarius collegii? gallinarium.

### V. P.

VALDE GAUDEO, I greatly rejoice, am glad.

SE'DULO EXERCEO 2 sensus: zealously drill, practice (pueros, medicinam).

COMPLEO v. IMPLEO fill. N. B. no uncompounded verb.

DEBEO 2 sensus: ought, owe (money etc).

MATU'RA v. PRO'PERA hurry.

QUAESO, QUAE'SUMUS, I beg, we beg-you ("you" not expressed).

IUVA ME IN HAC RE help me in this matter. (also ad'iuva).

SI LIBET (LUBET) if it pleases. (Same as PLACET but never takes subject).

ALBUS EQUUS IN STA'BULO—NIGER white horse in stable, black.

CAPER ET CAPRA, goat. (HOEDUS, young-goat, HIRCUS, old-goat).

GALLUS ET GALLI'NA (GALLUS GALLINACEUS) cock & hen.

OVA IN NIDO, m,—IN CA'LATHO, m, eggs in nest, basket.



## QUARTUM DECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Interrogativa Pronomina

Praefatiuncula: there are two interrogative pronouns; they differ only in the Nominative singular, but the distinction must be mastered. Since we have had the cardinal numerals, cardinalia nomina, up to 10, it will be easy to add the rest to correspond with the ordinals, ordinalia nomina.

(1) Flexus; singulariter	pluraliter
QUIS (mf) QUID	QUI QUAE QUAE
CUIUS	QUORUM QUARUM QUORUM
CUI	QUIBUS
QUEM QUAM QUID	QUOS QUAS QUAE
QUO QUA QUO	QUIBUS

b) QUI QUAE QUOD  
CUIUS etc., like the above.

(2) Distinctiones:

a) QUIS & QUID are used substantively; as, quis novit? quid est hoc verbum? quid times, what are-you-afraid-of?

b) QUI QUAE QUOD are used adjectively; as, qui puer? quae pars orationis? quod verbum?

(3) N. B. We now have THREE of the four neuter plurals not ending in A, namely, HAEC, QUAE, DUO.

(4) Etymologia:

AEUS & EIUS, IUS & ITIUS (ICIUS), belonging to. Exempla sunt: Pharisei et Sadducaei; plebeius sermo; europaea pronuntiatio; Epicuraci et Stoici philosophi; commenticia historia, COMMENTUM, fiction, figment; patrius sermo.

### V. P.

CUR v. QUARE? why?

QUOD v. QUIA because (do not confound with the pronouns).

NAM v. ENIM for. N. B. ENIM never first in sentence.

ERGO v. IGITUR therefore. N. B. IGITUR usually second word.

UNDE ET QUO? whence & whither? from-where and to-where?

QUO REFERTUR—REFERUNTUR? to-what does-it-refer?

PAENE UBIQUE almost everywhere. QUE gives the universal meaning.

UNDIQUE 2 sensus: from every where, on all sides.

QUOT PUNCTA—PEDES—GRADUS? how many points, feet, steps (degrees etc.)

TOT v. TOTIDEM so many, just-so-many.

PLUS QUAM SEX v. PLUS SEX more than six N. B. QUAM may be omitted.

MINUS QUAM CENTUM v. MINUS CENTUM less than 100.

## QUINTUM DECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Relativa Pronomina

Praefatiuncula: review the relative pronouns in English.

- (1) Flexus: sing. plur.  
QUI QUAE QUOD QUI QUAE QUAE  
CUIUS etc.
- (2) Sensus et Usus  
a) QUI, who, whoso, he-who, (she-who, that-which).  
b) never omitted; do not say "the man we praise" for "the man WHOM we praise."
- (3) Six peculiar Genitives and Datives. There are eleven in all.  
UNUS SOLUS TOTUS  
ULLUS, any, NULLUS, ALIUS  
b) flexus:  
UNUS UNA UNUM  
UNI'US  
UNI  
rest like BONUS A UM.
- (4) Etymologia: CUMQUE, soever. Exx: quicumque, ubicumque, quocumque (whither soever) etc.

### V. P.

MULTI DOCTI VIRI many scholars. docti viri, learned men, equals one word, hence no ET.

MULTI ALII many other, many others.

PAUCI few, a few

ALIUS ALIA ALIUD 3 sensus: other, another, else.

ALIQUID BONI—NOVI something good, new (of the good, of the new). AG sec. 346, A, 3.

ALIQUID ALIUD something else.

ALIQUOD ALIUD VERBUM some other word. Note QUID and QUOD forms and uses.

NIHIL ALIUD QUAM v. NISI nothing else than.

NIHIL (NIL) OMNI'NO nothing at all.

SEX OMNINO six in all, all-told.

NE VERBUM QUIDEM not even a word, not even one word.

OPUS EST MIHI—SUNT MIHI is (are) needful to me. QPUS, a need.

## SEXTUM DECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Interrogatio Obliqua

Praefatiuncula ad tirones: you should know from English grammar what an indirect question is; if you do not, this lesson will enlarge your range of composition and enable you to avoid some mistakes otherwise very likely to occur in your original sentences.

Praefatiuncula ad magistros: si operae pretium videbitur Subiunctivum modum non reservari sed quam primum tradi lente assuefaciendum, velut obiter, nullo negotio, hoc fieri potest: nam prima persona singularis Indicativi mutatur in primam personam singularem Subiunctivi convertendo O litteram in EM litteras aut in AM; quo facto, cetera declinatio sua sponte fluet.

- (1) Defini'tur obliqua interrogatio: an indirect question is not a question at all, but a noun clause, substantiva oratio, used as subject, object, or appositive and introduced by an interrogative word; as, I know where father is. "Where father is" is the object of "know" and its introductory or connective word is "where."
- (2) The verb of an indirect question in Latin is put in the Subjunctive, but translated as if in the Indicative. Obliquae interrogatioes Subiunctivum modum postulant v. requi'runt. SUM changes to SIM. Other verb forms are reserved to lesson 74 unless the teacher furnishes them, and no sentences must be attempted that would require them.

- (3) NUM introducing an indirect question means simply "whether."

- (4) Etymologia: corresponding to English words in ITE, as Bethlehemite.

a) ATA, ETA, ITA v. ITES (1 Decl.)

b) adjectives in ATICUS, ETICUS, ITICUS. Exempla sunt: pirata, piraticus; poeta, poetica licentia; levi'tes in templo Hierosolymario; levitici ritus et caerimoniae; typo'theta, typotheticus; lesui'tae, Iesuiticus; v. S. I. (Societas Iesu); Aristo'teles Stagiri'ta; Stagi'ra est oppidum in Macedonia; Masoreticus textus Bibliorum Hebraicorum; Masoreta est qui Maso'rae studet vel doctor Masorae.

V. P.

PRORSUS IGNORO QUID HOC VERBUM SIT, I am ignorant entirely what this word is.

NON POSSUM DI'CERE—NON POS'SUMUS I am not able to say, to tell.

CUPIO COGNO'SCERE EX TE, I desire to-find-out from you.

PROBE NOVI—ME'MINI, I well know, remember.

PATET 3 sensus: is open, is evident, extends. (bibliotheca, factum, regio).

LATET IN HERBA lies-hidden in the grass (vi'pera, co'luber, anguis, serpens, cro'talus hor'ridus, rattle-snake).

PENDET AB, DE, EX, IN 2 sensus: hangs from, depends on.

PENDET PER CAUDAM—PER COLLUM hangs by the tail, by the neck.

ABUNDAT ERRA'TIS, abounds with-mistakes (UNDA, wave).

LI'QUIDO APPA'RET, is (it is) clearly apparent, evident.

QUALIS ORATIO? TALIS, what-kind-of speech? such.

USUI NOBIS v. EX USU NOBIS, useful to us.

## SEP'TIMUM DECIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### POSSE, to be able

Praefatiuncula: POSSUM is for POTSUM with T changed to S. before S.

#### (1) Declinatio verbi

POSSUM, I am able, I can	POT'ERAM, I was able, could.
POTES	
POTEST	POT'ERO, I shall be able
POS'SUMUS	
POTESTIS	
POSSUNT	

#### (2) Time and space constructions.

a) time how long and extent of space; duratio tem'poris, extensio spatii, are denoted by the Accusative. Exempla sunt: decem pedes longus, sex annos natus, 6 years old. NATUS, born.

b) time when or within which is denoted by the Ablative. Exempla: anno Domini, his sex die'bus, within these six days.

#### (3) Etymologia

ANS v. ENS, ant, ent, or, "ing"; as, diligens, amans (loving).  
flexura: AMANS (mfn), plur. AMANTES (mf), AMANTIA (n). adv. AMANTER, lovingly; aliae voces: scholarum publicarum superintendens; neglegenter factum; eleganter scriptum.

### V. P.

OMNI'POTENS ET AETERNUS DEUS (voc. DEUS) almighty and eternal God.

MAGNO'PERE CONSTANS ET DILIGENS very diligent and resolute. Also MAGNO O'PERE.

IN LATINE LOQUENDO in speaking in-Latin, talking Latin.

NORMA v. RE'GULA EMENDATE LOQUENDI rule of correctly speaking, talking. EMENDARE, to correct.

QUANTUM POSSUM as-far-as I am-able, can.

NON POSSUM NON AGNO'SCERE, I am not able not to recognize, I cannot but.

F'FERI POSSE to be able to become, come to pass, be made, be done etc.

SAEPE ET DIU often and for-a-long-time.

SEX UNCIAS CRASSUS six inches thick.

PRAEALTUS 2 sensus: very high, very deep; as, MONS, FLUVIUS v. RIVUS, FOSSA, GLACIES, NIX.

MILLE PASSUS v. MILLE PASSUUM 1000 paces, 1000 of paces, one mile.

SEX MILIA PASSUUM 6,000 of paces. Note Gen. and also one L.

## DUODEVICE'SIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Viginti quattuor Vocabula et Phrases

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: in nominum declinationibus repetendis suadeo ut pro paradigmatis statuatur mensa, servus, ager, puer, vir, bellum.

Etymologia: COLA, 3 sensus: cultivator, dweller, worshipper. Exempla sunt: agricola (field-cultivator), incola (in-dweller, inhabitant), caelicolae et terricolae, monticola, eremicola (desert-dweller, hermit), Christicola. CO'LERE, to-cultivate, worship, INCO'LERE, to-inhabit.

### V. P.

AEQUUS DOMINUS, even-minded, fair, lord, master, owner. Opp. INI'QUUS.

PATER FAMILIAS, father of the family. (legal term).

ERUS ET FA'MULUS, master and servant.

MIHI SERVIUNT (DE-, IN-) serve me, render-service to me (note Dat.)

REX ET REGI'NA IN REGIA, king & queen in royal-abode (REGIUS, royal)

POE'TA ET POETRIA, poet & poetess. (POE'MA, n, poem)

PERITUS NAUTA v. NA'VITA, skilful sailor (NAVIS, f, ship)

IMPERITUM VULGUS, the uneducated, uninformed, mass-of-people

VIA DUCIT v. FERT, the road leads, carries

RECTA DOMUM—RECTA AD, straight home, straight to (directly towards)

CAELUM ET TERRA (pl. CAELI), sky & earth, heaven & earth  
LUX, f, ET TE'NEBRAE, light & darkness. Acc. LUCEM; no sing. for tenebrae.

DEI (DI) IMMORTA'LES, immortal gods. (Dat. Abl. pl. DEIS v. DIS)

HOMO, HO'MINES, man, human being (mf). Opp. DEUS v. DIVUS, AN'GELUS, DAEMON v. DAEMONIUM, BESTIA.

BENIGNUS ET PROPITIUS, kind & propitious. (Opp. MALIGNUS; cf. BENE, MALE)

DURUS ET ASPER, rough & harsh (lit. & fig.)

QUOTA HORA? SEXTA ANTE MERIDIEM, what hour? sixth before noon

PRIMA COLUMNA, LINEA, PA'GINA, first column, line, page

SEMI-, half-; exempla: semiho'ra, cir'culus, doctus, ludaeus, deus, dea

SESQUI-, one-and-a-half; exx: hora, dollarium, haere'ticus (comice)

SUB MENSA IN COR'BULA (v. SPORTA) under the table in a basket (rest)

LIGNEA CISTA v. ARCA, wooden chest. (LIGNUM, wood, LIGNARIUS, carpenter)

NIHIL PECUNIAE IN CRUME'NA, no money (nothing of-money) in purse. Vide AG sec. 346.

AURUM ET ARGENTUM IN MONE'TA, gold & silver in mint. (MONETARIUS, worker in mint. Cf PECUNARIUS)

## UNDEVICE'SIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Viginti quattuor Vocabula et Phrases

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: repetantur saepe anomaliae ad casus et genera pertinentes, praesertim quae Pensis 7-8 traduntur; itemque praepositiones. Addatur etiam "Deus meus" (Voc. in lat. biblica & eccles.)

N. B. nouns and adjectives in ER mostly drop E in inflection, as AGER. Whether E is kept or dropped is usually shown by derivatives. Vide V. P.

Etymologia: CI'DA, killer; CIDIUM act of, crime of killing. English derivatives end in CIDE. Exempla: parricida, parricidium; homicida, homicidium; tyrannicida: fratricida etc.

### V. P.

PERQUAM PULCHER very beautiful, noble. PULCHRITUDO.

MALE MISER MENDI'CUS very wretched beggar.

MI'SERE PIGER AD STUDIA v. IN STUDIIS wretchedly lazy in reference-to studies, in studies.

IM'PIGER industrious.

LIBER AB OMNI free from all, every.

LI'BERI 2 sensus: plural of LIBER; children of free parents. N. B. no sing.

LIBER GRAMMATICUS grammar book. LIBRARIA book-store.

LIBELLUS MEUS my booklet, essay etc.

SOCIUS BELLI ET REGNI partner of (in) war and kingdom.

MEO IUDICIO GERMA'NUS A'SINUS according to my judgment a regular ass.

NAVUS ET INDUSTRIUS OPERARIUS energetic and industrious workman.

IGNA'VUS PER OMNIA 2 sensus: lazy, cowardly through all things, in all respects.

AEGER v. AEGRO'TUS sick. (AEGROTARE, be sick).

FESSUS ET LASSUS tired & weary (DEFESSUS, utterly weary).

DEXTER (double inflection) 3 sensus: belonging to right hand, expert, propitious.

SINISTER opp. to DEXTER.

GRATUS ET CONTENTUS A'NIMUS grateful and contented mind, state-of-mind.

MALE CONTENTUS ET IN'VIDUS disconted & spiteful.

PLENUS GAUDII v. GAUDIO (Abl.) full of inner-joy.

VACUUM TEMPLUM—TEMPUS empty temple, leisure.

DIU'TINUM v. DIUTURNUM OTIUM long-lasting leisure or idleness

MAGNUM NEGOTIUM 2 sensus: great business, great difficulty, trouble.

STULTUM CONSILIUM 3 sensus: foolish plan, advice, purpose.

INGENIUM 2 sensus: natural disposition, natural good ability.

### Cognatae Voces

Miseria; pigritia et impigritia: societas editrix; Ioannes Smith et socii; industria tua omnibus manifesta est; otiosus hodie sum; lassitudo; ingeniosa disputatio; consiliarius regius; stultitia tua a prima pueritia et ignavia. Liber rhetoricus, geographicus, bellare contra tyrannos. Deus regnat. In Novo Testamento sunt para'bolae de regno caelorum.

## VICE'SIMUM LATINUM PENNUM

### Triginta Vocabula et Phrases

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si unus dies non sufficit ad haec quae sequuntur ediscenda, saltem incipi possunt et posthac melius condisci.

Etymologia: EUS & NEUS, ACEUS & ICIUS, same as "en" in "wooden" or "y" in "rosy." Exempla: via ferrea (rail road), aurea poma (golden apples), rosacea corona (garland).

### V. P.

AD'MODUM CARUS, very dear (both senses).

SACER, sacred. (SACROSANCTUS, venerable, august).

TENER, TENERA, TENERUM, 2 sensus: tender, young.

MANSUETUS, 2 sensus: mild, tame (Opp. FERUS, wild, fierce).

LAETUS NUNTIUS, 2 sensus: joyful messenger, message (NUNTIARE, announce).

FABER FERRARIUS, black smith (FERRUM, iron).

SAEVUS TAURUS IN PASCUO, savage bull in pasture.

VACCA ET VITULUS, cow & calf.

SIMIUS IN RAMO, m, monkey on branch.

CA'TULI IN CUBILI, 2 sensus: pups, whelps in lair.

DOMICILIUM IN ORA MARITIMA, residence on sea shore (ORA, edge).

LAUTUM CONVIVIUM, elegant banquet (CONVIVA, person-at-banquet).

CLANDESTINUM CONCILIUM—COLLOQUIUM, secret council, conference.

DIMIDIUM v. DIMIDIA PARS, half.

NULLO MODO MIRUS, by no means strange (MIRACULUM).

NULLO PACTO v. NULLA RATIONE, by no means (pact, reasoning).

CIBUS ET POTUS (IV decl), food & drink.

PANIS, m, ET BUTYRUM IN PATELLA, bread & butter on plate.

VINUM ET CEREVISIA IN POPINA, wine & beer in eating-house.

VITREUM POTULUM—CORNEUM, glass drinking-cup, horn (VITRUM, CORNU).

AMOENUS HORTUS, pleasant garden (to-sight). HORTI, park.

VALIDUS VENTUS FLAT, strong wind blows (adv. VALDE, VALIDE).

PUSILLUM OPPIDUM AD TIBERIM, little town on the Tiber.

MALUS ET VELA IN NAVIGIO, mast & sails in boat. (long A).

NIMIS v. NIMIUM, too (much, etc.)

NIMIA AUDACIA—FESTINATIO, excessive daring, haste. (festino) (SATIS first).

SATIS (SAT) BONUS—BENE, good enough, well enough.

PARUM (MINUS) ACCURATUS, not-sufficiently careful (things)

CONSUETUDO SERMONIS, idiom (custom of-speech).

SOLOECISMUS v. SOLOECON, solecism.

### Cognatae Voces

caritas (charity), era et famula, serva; laetitia, saevitia; ventosus locus; vinarius et cerevisarius; mansuetudo, kindness; navis velaria (sailing vessel); hoc submarinum navigium sex torpedines habet.

## VICE'SIMUM PRIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### IS EA ID

(1) Flexus: singulariter	pluraliter
IS EA ID	EI v. II EAE EA
EIUS	EO'RUM EA'RUM EO'RUM
EI	EIS v. IIS
EUM EAM ID	EOS EAS EA
deest Voc.	
EO EA EO	EIS v. IIS

### (2) Sensus et usus

- a) adjective: this, that. (weak demonstrative).
- b) he, she, it. (that one). No one Latin word for "he" etc.

(3) N. B. EIUS means of-this, of-that, of-that-one, his, hers, its. But this word can NEVER REFER TO THE SUBJECT. In a sentence like "Cicero gave money to his son" either leave out "his" or express it as given in Pensum XXIII.

(4) Etymologia: FER & GER bearing, carrying, FERO v. GERO, I bear, carry. Vide Dictiones Selectiores.

### V. P.

CUIUS'MODI of-what-sort? same as adj. QUALIS?

HUIUS'MODI v. HUIUSCE'MODI of this sort, such. N. B. Place BEFORE its word.

EIUS'MODI DICTIONES v. LOCUTIONES such phrases.

AB EO QUOD EST from that which is (gram. phrase).

QUAM BONUS how good (exclam. & inter).

TAM BONUS so good.

TAM BONUS QUAM EGO as good as I.

NON TAM BONUS QUAM EGO not so good as I.

QUANTUS? how much, how great?

TANTUS v. TANTUSDEM so great, so much, just-as-great, just as-much.

TANTUS QUANTUS v. TANTUSDEM QUANTUS as great, much, as.

NON TANTUS QUANTUS not so etc.

DICTIONES SELECTIORES: cru'cifer et thurifer in pompa, solemn-procession; THUS, incense; ar'miger, Mars; aurifera regio; stelli'ferum v. stelli'gerum caelum; corni'gerum monstrum, taurus, incautos pueros vulnerat (wounds); Claviger est lanus, CLAVIS, key; claviger est Hercules, CLAVA, club; fructifer v. frugifer ager; aquilifer et signifer in legione, A'QUILA, eagle, SIGNUM, sign, signal, standard; lucifer; heus, tu, furcifer, quo tam rapide? hello, you rascal, whither so quickly? FURCA pitch-fork. MIHI est Dativus singularis ab eo quod est EGO.



## XXII PENSUM

### IDEM

Praefatiuncula: IDEM is made up of IS and DEM. Cf "identitas," quae vox ad medii aevi latinitatem pertinet.

(1) Flexus: singulariter pluraliter

IDEM	E'ADEM	IDEM	EI'DEM	v.	II'DEM	EADEM	E'ADEM
EIUSDEM			EORUNDEM		EARUNDEM	EORUNDEM	
EI'DEM			EISDEM	v.	IISDEM		
EUNDEM	EANDEM	IDEM	EOSDEM	EASDEM	E'ADEM		

deest Voc.  
EO'DEM EA'DEM EO'DEM EISDEM v. IISDEM

(2) Expressions for "same as."

a) IDEM QUI etc. N. B. use the case etc. required by your meaning.

b) IDEM ATQUE. N. B. ATQUE has other meanings also.

(3) Correlatives, correlativae voces: words that match like tam & quam, tantus & quantus, tot & quot are called correlatives. The relative, as quam, quantus, quot, is usually rendered "as."

(4) Etymologia: three adjective prefixes.

PER, very.

PRAE 2 sensus: very, at-the-end.

SUB somewhat. Exempla sunt: prae'potens; praeclarus, very-fine; praeacu'tus palus, stake sharpened at the end; per'bonus, perami'-cus, pergratus, pernecessarius etc; subrus'ticus, somewhat countrified

### V. P.

IBI SITUS situated there.

PROCUL INDE ABESSE to be far-way from-there.

PROPE INDE ABESSE to be near there (near from-there).

EO thither, in-this-direction, in-that-direction.

UNUM IDEMQUE VALENT amount to one and the same-thing.

IBI'DEM UBI, QUO, UNDE in-the-same-place where, to-which, from-which.

IN'DIDEM from the same (source etc).

EO'DEM to the same place, in the same direction.

EODEM MODO QUO v. ATQUE in the same manner in-which, as.

ATQUE v. AC, as, than; A N D. N. B. AC only before consonants.

ATQUE for "and" is intensive.

LONGE ALITER ATQUE far otherwise than.

"BONUS" HABET INTELLECTUM CONTRARIUM ATQUE

"MALUS." "bonus" has a meaning contrary to (than) "malus."

## XXIII PENSUM

### WITH

**Praefatiuncula:** the English "with" may represent three entirely different constructions, all made with Ablative.

- (1) Abl. of accompaniment, *Ablativus comitantis*, of-one-accompanying: **CUM** is required except in some military expression that signify circumstances, as, *omnibus copiis*, with all troops. This Abl. is used with words like "talk," "fight," "agree" etc.
- (2) Abl. of means, *Ablativus instrumenti*: **CUM** is NEVER used. This Abl. may be rendered "with," "by," or "by means of." It also shows **WAY BY WHICH**, as, *ambulare via sacra*.
- (3) Abl. of manner, *Ablativus Modi*: **CUM MAY BE OMITTED** if the noun is modified: as, *summa cura v. summa cum cura*. Other instances of this Abl. without **CUM** are noted in grammars. This Abl. equals an adverb; as, *cum gaudio*, with joy, joyfully.
- (4) **CUM encliticum**: with five pronouns, sometimes with six; *meum & tecum, nobiscum & vobiscum, secum*.
- (5) **Etymologia**: some words of Greek origin or in imitation of such.
  - a) *ISTA*, one-who-does; adjective *ISTICUS*
  - b) cognates: *ISMUS, ISMA (n), IZARE*.
  - c) *MA (n)*, plur. *MATA*, adj. *MATICUS*. N. B. the plural of nouns in *MA* may follow the second declension. *Exempla sunt: S. Ioannes, Baptista; baptismus v. baptisma; Thomistae et Scotistae in historia dogmatorum; apothegma; diaphragma; plasma et protoplasma in biologia; paradigma; zoomagnetismus; Iudaismus, Calvinismus; etc.*

### V. P.

**SUMMA CUM CURA**—**INCURIA** with the highest care, carelessness  
**SINE ULLA MORA**—**DUBITATIONE** without any delay, hesitation or doubt.

**NON SINE A'LIQUA IUSTA CAUSA** not without some just reason.  
**MULTUS ET MAGNIS DE CAUSIS** from (for) many, great reasons.  
Note **ET**.

**SECUM** 4 *sensus*: with himself, herself, itself, themselves. Refers to subj.

**SUUS A UM**: 4 *sensus*, his, hers, its, theirs. Refers only to subject.

**MEDIUS**, 2 *sensus*: middle, middle-part-of.

**RE'LIQUUS**, what-is-left-of (remaining).

**INTER SE DIFFERUNT**—**CONGRUUNT**—**AMANT** different among themselves, agree, love one another etc. Make phrase suit the sense.

**AUT NIHIL AUT CERTE NON MULTUM** 2 *sensus*: either little or certainly not much, either not-at-all or certainly not much.

**PRO PATRIA PUGNARE**—**DIMICARE** to fight for, in behalf of father-land.

**DE PRAEMIO CERTARE v. DECERTARE** to contend concerning, for, a prize, reward.

## XXIV PENSUM DATIVE OF POSSESSION

**Praefatiuncula:** be careful to GET THE THOUGHT, and then to use the PROPER CONSTRUCTION, as English and Latin may require

- (1) **Dativus possessivus;** used with EST and like verbs to show ownership; as, EST MIHI LIBER, there is to me a book, there belongs to me a book, I have, own a book; SUNT MIHI PATER ET MATER, there are to me father and mother, I have etc; ESTNE TIBI EQUUS? is there to you a horse; have you a horse? In Latin the thing owned is the subject of EST, but in English it is the object of "have." Make good English out of the Latin.
- (2) **Distinctiones**
  - a) EST MIHI & HABEO: often no difference; but we may use HABEO of what we do not own; as, habeo tuum librum.
  - b) EST MIHI & EST MEUS: the latter means "it is mine." Usually where we can understand "a" or "someone," the Dative is used; but where the thing is definitely pointed to, an adjective or the Genitive is required; as, hic equus meus est, magistri est.
- (3) **NOMEN EST MIHI,** my name is; the name may be Nominative, agreeing with "nomen" or Dative, agreeing with "mihi" or Genitive; as, Nomen est mihi Theodorus, Theodoro, Theodori. This use applies to "the name was given."
- (4) **Etymologia:** endings denoting thing  
MEN, MENTUM, MONIUM, MA  
BULUM, CULUM,  
BRUM, CRUM, TRUM. Vide infra.

V. P.

**CONTRA LEGES GRAMMATICAS** against grammar laws.

**SECUNDUM** according to.

**INTRA MUROS**—SEX DIES within the city-walls, six days.

**EXTRA PORTAS**—LI'MINA without the city gates, portals.

**VIX VIVUS E MORBO** scarcely alive from-out-of (after) the sickness.

**PROPE MORTUUS INEDIA ET INSOMNIA** nearly dead from-not-eating & sleeping. Abl. causae.

**NON ITA v. NON ITA SANE** not very.

**HAUDI ITA v. HAUD ITA SANE** not very.

**AND, 4 words**

**ET** usual conjunction; repeated between every member, as, A et B et C.

**QUE**, encliticum, close connection; connects last member.

**ATQUE v. AC** and consequently, and therefore, what is more, etc.

**CUM** very close connection; as, muta cum li'quida positionem non facit.

**DICTIONES SELECTIORES:** lumen elec'tricum, ex gas; rigorosum examen subeunt; clara flumina, celebrated rivers; semina discordiae. **NOMEN**, thing we are KNOWN BY; pretiosa ornamenta, so'lida fundamenta; fundator collegii; elementa latina; rudimenta philosophiae; documenta historica; falsum testimonium; vin'culum matrimonii, bond of; **VOCABULA**, names we CALL things by; oraculum Delphicum; memoracula phonographica; fer'culum, tray; sepulchrum Christi, spectaculum gladiatorium in amphitheatro; theatrum cinematographicum; aurea candelabra, cande'la; mulus in stabulo; quis adest in vestibulo? etc.

## XXV PENSUM

### Tertia et Quarta Coniugationes

**Praefatiuncula:** the supplement contains about 15 verbs, *cir'citer* quin'decim verba ad supplementum per'tinent: it resembles the fourth conjugation in some spellings but has the accentuation of the third. Infinitivus modus verborum coniugationem declarat.

#### (1) Paradigmata.

REGO, I rule	AUDIO, I hear	CAPIO, I take, capture
REGIS	AUDIS	CAPIS
REGIT	AUDIT	CAPIT
RE'GIMUS	AUDI'MUS	CA'PIMUS
RE'GITIS	AUDI'TIS	CA'PITIS
REGUNT	AUDIUNT	CAPiUNT
Inf. RE'GERE, to rule	AUDI'RE	CA'PERE
Impv. REGE	AUDI	CAPE
RE'GITE	AUDI'TE	CA'PITE

#### (2) Usages of the present, Usus praesentis tem'poris.

- a) general truth; as, fishes swim, *pisces natant*.
- b) picturesque present for past; as, Philip saith unto him, come and see, *dicit ei Philippus, veni et vide*.

#### (3) Etymologia: CON, COM, COR, CO (ante vocales).

- a) 3 sensus: together (several subjects or objects), forcibly, favorably. Some verbs have CON in TWO meanings. With nouns it means "fellow."
- b) exempla sunt: *conspirare* (agree, spiro, breathe), *nefaria coniuratio* (conspiracy, iuro, swear), *collocatio verborum*, *commercium epistularum* (correspondence), *construere* (several objects), *conducere* (lead-together, be conducive), *conservare patrimonium* (keep-carefully), *Conservator v. Salvator mundi*, *episcopus co-adiutor*, *conservus*, *condiscipulus*, etc. Vide lexica anglica et latina.

### V. P.

CURRUNT ET SALIUNT run & jump, leap.

PILA LUDUNT, NU'CIBUS play ball, marbles. (with-a-ball etc. NUCES, nuts).

REPUNT PER FRU'TICES, m. creep through bushes. (human beings and animals.

SCANDUNT TECTUM v. IN TECTUM climb to the roof. TE'GERE, to cover,

ARANT ET OCCANT plow & harrow ARATRUM, plow.

SERUNT ET METUNT sow and reap.

SATOR ET MESSOR sower and reaper MESSIS, f, harvest.

FODUNT (III) PUTEOS dig wells. FOSSA, ditch, FOSSOR, digger.

IMPEDIO, interfere re-with (opp. EXPEDIO).

MUNIO 2 sensus: fortify, pave (castra, viam).

MATU'RUM FRUMENTUM IN HORREO, n, ripe grain, corn in barn.

TRITICUM ET HORDEUM, wheat & barley.

## XXVI PENSUM

### Triginta Vocabula et Phrases

**Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:** si Subiunctivum modum iam tradis, addoceatur atque iterationibus creberrimis inculcetur non sine exemplis etiam hortativus usus, adiecta NE particula prohibitiva vel dissuasiva.

N. B. four contract imperatives, quattuor contracta imperativa verba: DIC, DUC, FAC, FER, plur. FERTE.

N. B. five supplement-verbs: capio (incipio). cupio, facio, fodio, inspicio.

N. B. etymologica observatio: verbs may come from other verbs, as, DICTO from DICERE, and from nouns and adjectives, as, ARMARE, ARMA, weapons, DECLARARE, clarus. These last are denominative, denominativa.

### V. P.

DIC NOBIS APERTE—DI'CITE say, tell, us openly. APERTURA, opening

FAC CITO—FA'CITE make, do, quickly; make-it, do-it quickly.

FER MIHI AUXILIUM—OPEM, f, bring me aid (in trouble).

PROFER IN MEDIUM bring-forward into the midst, quote.

DISCE LE'GERE ET SCRIBERE learn to read and to write.

CA'NERE CI'THARA ET LYRA to sing on (play on) the harp & lyre.

VERTE LATINE turn into-Latin (Latinly).

RECOGNOSCE RURUS HAEC OMNIA review again all these-things

ATTENDE DILIGENTER—ATTEN'DITE attend diligently (ME., REM)

DUM BRE'VITER EXPO'NO while I briefly set-forth.

EDISCE AD VERBUM learn-thoroughly to the word, word for word

REDDE MEMO'RITER render by-memory.

PERGE LOQUI continue to speak, go-on speaking.

DE'SINE JOCARI, DESISTE INQUAM cease to-joke, stop, I say.

IN'CIPE AB INITIO begin at the beginning. Note AB.

USQUE AD FINEM all-the-way to the end.

TRADE MIHI IN MANUS hand me, (deliver-over unto-me into hands).

SUME IN MANUS TUAS take into your hands.

DEPO'NE DE MA'NIBUS lay-down (lay down from the hands).

QUAERE PLURA EXEMPLA seek-for more instances.

IN'SPICE HOROLOGIUM look-upon (look at) the watch, clock.

COR'RIGE PECCATUM correct the mistake. PECCARE, sin; PECCATOR, sinner.

ERA'DE SCALPELLO scrape-out with-the-pen-knife.

LITU'RA, blot, smear. LI'NERE to smear.

A'PERI IANUM—FENESTRAS, open the door, windows (APERTURA)

CLAUDE OSTIUM (ANTI'CUM, POSTI'CUM) shut the door (front, back)

CONSI'DE IN AN'GULO ET QUIESCE, sit-down in the corner and get-quiet, ANGULUS, corner, angle, nook.

SURGE EX SELLA, arise from-out-of the chair, seat.

OMITTE (PRAETERMITTE) CETERA, omit the rest, rest-of.

MITTO, 2 sensus: send, discharge (weapons).

## XXVII PENSUM

### Passivum Verbum

Praefatiuncula ad tirones: only the third person is given today, tertia persona singularis et pluralis; it is sufficient for almost all historical narrative.

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si Subiunctivum modum tradi placet, supplebis de tuo formas quas omisimus; omisimus autem ideo quod a viva voce edocentis atque exponentis commodissime accipiuntur.

(1) UR syllaba passiva: added to third person in first three tenses.

a) praesens Indicativi

AMA'TUR MONE'TUR RE'GITUR AUDI'TUR CA'PITUR  
AMANTUR MONENTUR REGUNTUR AUDIUNTUR  
CAPIUNTUR

b) Praesens Subjunctivi

AME'TUR etc.

(2) Sensus et Usus: the passive corresponds tense for tense to the active; thus, this boy is praised, hic puer laudatur, means that they praise, do praise, are praising him; comitia autumnu habentur, elections are held in the fall, means that they hold elections as a general rule.

(3) AGENT AND INSTRUMENT

a) Ablativus agentis: used with AB of persons only or things personified.

b) An animal is regarded sometimes as a person and has AB and sometimes as a thing and is put without a preposition in the Abl. Instr.

c) PER and OPERA, by the help of: meaning "through the instrumentality of;" often there is little real difference, as when Caesar says "ab exploratoribus," by scouts, and "per exploratores," through scouts.

(4) Deponentia verba: have passive form but active meaning; as, loquitur, eloquatur, sequitur.

(5) Etymologia: EX v. E, (EF before F), 4 sensus: out of, up thoroughly change to or from. Exempla sunt: exeunt, expulsio, exclu'do, shut out, erectus, educare, bring-up, (sed dubia est derivatio), edoceo, teach-thoroughly, edisco, effeminare, to-make-womanish, emasculare, to-make-unlike-a-man, eruditio, education, "making changed from rough," etc.

### V. P.

MANE HIC PAULISPER—MANETE, stay here a little-while.

ABI HINC, go-away from-here.

VENI HUC, come hither (here).

SE'QUERE ME HAC INTRO—SEQUI'MINI, follow me this-way  
to-the-inside.

QUOMODO LATINE EXPRI'MITUR HAEC NOTIO? how is this  
idea expressed in Latin?

UBI REPERI'TUR v. INVENI'TUR? where is-it-found?

SCRI'BITUR PER GE'MINUM S is-written with a double (twin) S.  
HIC LOCUS SIC LE'GITUR this passage thus is-read, thus reads.

MIHI PROBATUR approves-itself to me.

PROBO 4 sensus: prove, approve, test, recommend.

QUO'MODO v. QUEM AD'MODUM 2 sensus: how, as.

HOC MODO v. AD HUNC MODUM this way, thus, according-to  
this manner.

## DUODETRICE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Double Questions

**Praefatiuncula:** a double question asks which of two given things is true; it implies that BOTH cannot be true, but that one of them is true.

- (1) Threefold manner of indicating double questions, triplex ratio indicandi du'plices interrogationes.

PLACETNE AN DIS'PLICET dies it please or displease?  
UTRUM PLACET AN DIS'PLICET.  
PLACET AN DIS'PLICET.

- (2) AN means "or" in double question; it is also used when the question contains more than two parts; as, "is it Julius or Charles or James, Iuliusne an Carolus an Iacobus?"

- (3) OR NOT in double questions.

- a) ANNON v. AN NON usually, not invariably, in direct questions.  
b) NECNE usually, not invariably, in indirect questions.

- (4) Etymologia: PLEX fold.

a) flexus: SIMPLEX (mfn), SIM'PLICES (mf), SIMPLICIA (n); adv. SIMPLI'CITER.

b) exempla: duplex, triplex, quadruplex, quintuplex, sextuplex, quotuplex, multiplex.

c) cognatae voces: duplicare, duplicatio, multiplicare, multiplicatio, multiplicator et numerus multiplicandus.

### V. P.

LICENTNE MIHI ROGARE—INTERPELLARE? is-it-permitted,  
lawful, for-me to ask, to interrupt? May I etc.

LICET TIBI PER ME, I allow you, you may, it-is-allowed you  
through me.

NON LIQUET SINTNE NECNE it is not clear, evident; whether  
they are or not.

OMNINO DUBIUS ET INCERTUS altogether doubtful & uncertain.

PERMITTE MIHI VERBA FA'CERE permit me to make remarks,  
speak, Note Dat.

CON'SULE LEXICON SUB HAC VOCE consult the lexicon under  
this word.

MIHI CREDE—CRE'DITE believe me; 2 sensus: take my word for  
it, take my advice.

FIR'MITER CREDO, I firmly believe. Also FIRME. (Dat. with  
CREDO).

LEGATUS, 2 sensus: lieutenant-general, envoy.

PRAESIDIUM IN CASTRO, IN CASTELLO, garrison in fort.

CARRUS ET IUMENTUM, cart & pack-animal.

SAR'CINA, f, ET IMPEDIMENTA, baggage-to-carry & 'heavy-baggage.

## UNDETRICE'SIMUM PENSUM

### ILLE ISTE IPSE

#### (1) Flexus

ILLE ILLA ILLUD	ISTE ISTA ISTUD	IPSE IPSA IPSUM
JLLI'US	ISTI'US	IPSI'US
ILLI	ISTI	IPSI
etc.	etc.	etc.

#### (2) Sensus et Usus.

a) Ille, that, that-yonder, that-famous. ILLE \* \* HIC the former, the latter.

b) ISTE, that-of-yours; often contemptuous; in Cicero's pleadings it means "my opponent." This is called the pronoun of the second person.

c) IPSE is intensive: very, even, self; as, ipsi canes, the very dogs, even the dogs, the dogs themselves. It is also an emphatic personal pronoun.

#### (3) Adverbia pronominalia

ILLIC in-that-place, over-there (rest, not motion).

ILLINC v. ILLIM from-that-place.

ILLUC v. ILLOC v. ILLO to-that-place.

ILLAC v. ILLA by-that-road.

ISTIC in-that-place-where you-are, that-you-mention, etc.

ISTINC from etc.

ISTUC v. ISTOC to etc.

ISTA VIA by-that road etc.

### V. P.

MALLEUS ET SERRA, hammer & saw.

CLAVUS, 3 sensus: nail, stripe-on-clothing, tiller-of-boat.

PALA ET DO'LABRA, spade & pick (DOLARE, to-hew).

MANUBRIUM, handle (broom, etc.)

CARBO, m, ET LIGNUM, charcoal & fuel.

CUPRUM IN FODI'NA, copper in mine.

PLUMBUM ET STAMNUM, lead & tin.

LOTIS ET MUNDIS MANIBUS, with-washed & clean hands.

STRAMINEA CASA, thatched cottage (STRAMEN, straw).

VICUS, 2 sensus: village, quarter v. street.

FUNDUS, 2 sensus: bottom (of cup), farm.

LATIFUNDIUM, large estate.



## TRICE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Personal and Reflexive Pronouns

**Praefatiuncula:** we have had almost every form, but not in order. Reflexive means that the subject does something to himself or to his own.

#### (1) Declinationes

EGO NOS	TU VOS	deest Nom.
MEI NOSTRUM, NOSTRI	TUI VESTRUM, VESTRI SUI	
MIHI NOBIS	TIBI VOBIS	SIBI
ME NOS	TE VOS	SE v. SESE
deest Voc.	TU VOS	deest Voc.
ME NOBIS	TE VOBIS	SE v. SESE

#### (2) Observationes:

- a) distinguuntur formae in UM litteras exeuntes et in I litteram: nostrum and vestrum are partitive, as, nemo nostrum; nostri and vestri are objective, as studiosus nostri, fond of us.
- b) distinguuntur SUI et IPSE: SUI is reflexive; as, in speculo se spectat, he looks at himself in the glass. IPSE is intensive, as, Ipse Cicero, Cicero himself.
- c) the oblique cases of the first and second personal pronouns are used when needed, as reflexive; as, laudo me, I praise myself.
- d) when IPSE is used intensively, it agrees preferably with the Nominative; as, ipse me laudo, I praise my own self.

#### (3) N. B. Note the peculiar construction of five verbs given in the V. P..

- (4) Etymologia: OSUS & COSUS, LENS & LENTUS, ESTUS & USTUS, BUNDUS & CUNDUS, full-of. Exempla sunt: pestilenta regio, PESTIS, plague, pestifer aer; honesta professio, honorable; pulverulenta via, dusty, cf. pulverize; laetabundus; iucundus; robusta valetudo, health; somnolentus, sleepy; opulenta provincia, rich; etc.

#### V. P.

PUDET ME TUI—VESTRI, it shames me of you, I am ashamed of you.

PUDET ME FATE'RI, CONFITE'RI it shames me, I am ashamed to admit, confess.

STUDIO'SUS MEI—NOSTRI enthusiastically-fond of me, of us.

OMNIUM NOSTRUM, 3 sensus: of us all (partitive & objective & Possessive).

MI'SERET ME v. MISERE'TUR ME (dep. vb), I pity, O. E. "it pitieth me of" etc.

PAE'NITET ME—HUIUS CONS'LI 2 sensus: I repent, regret this plan. "It repents me of."

TAEDET PIGETQUE ME it wearies and disgusts me, I am "sick and tired" of

QUID SIBI VULT—VOLUNT (Subj. VELIT, VELINT) what does he (she, it, etc.), want for himself, what does he mean, intend, aim at, signify?

MOLESTA DIALECTUS disagreeable dialect.

BAR'BARA LOQUE'LA barbarous speech, manner-of-talk.

ADVERSA FORTU'NA v. INFORTUNIUM misfortune.

TURBA 2 sensus: crowd, confusion or disturbance due to crowd.

## XXXI PENSUM

### Praeteritum imperfectum tempus

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si Subiunctivum una cum Indicativo tradis (id quod meo iudicio commodissime fieri potest), perfacilis captu illa flectendi regula est: praesens Infinitivi, M littera adiecta, in praeteritum imperfectum Subiunctivi transire; cuius quidem regulae unam esse exceptiunculam verbum "fieri." Sed usus et significatus formarum Subiunctivi ultra praesens tempus praetereundos censeo: neque enim est ulla certa ac definita interpretandi formula quicum notio huius modi coniungatur neque opportunum est animos tironum a propriis pensis ad novas partes grammaticas avocari. In obliquis interrogationibus, quae ex parte expositae sunt, cavendum est ne quis, imperfecto Subiunctivi temere usurpato, consecutionem temporum, quam nondum accepit, per imprudentiam violet.

#### (1) Terminationes et Paradigmata

- a) AMA'BAM MONE'BAM REGE'BAM AUDIE'BAM  
b) AMA'BAM (CAPIE'BAM  
AMA'BAS  
AMA'BAT (passi've AMABA'TUR)  
AMABA'MUS  
AMABA'TIS  
AMA'BANT (pass. AMABANTUR).

#### (2) Sensus et usus.

- a) continued action: AMABAM, I loved, did love, was loving.  
b) in descriptions; as, A bridge joined the islands, pons insulas coniungebat.

#### (3) Etymologia: De 4 sensus: down, from, utterly or intensely, bad sense. Exempla sunt: dedu'cere, to lead down; derivare, to lead from, derive; deamare, to love intensely; delu'dere, to delude; deci'pere, deceive; etc.

## V. P.

DISCE'DE DOMUM (DISCEDITE DOMOS), depart home.  
SISTE PARUMPER, stop, halt a little while.  
ANIMADVERTE ILLUD, notice that (word, phrase, etc).  
VIDE LICET v. SCI LICET, namely.

DI'VIDE EX AEQUO, divide equally.

DEMITTE AULAEUM—VELUM; TOLLE, lower stage-curtain,  
awning; raise

OBDE PES'SULOS (c. Dat.) draw-over the bolts.

VERRE SOLUM, sweep the floor (SCOPAE, broom).

RECENS CASEUS, new cheese.

LAC, n, ET MEL, n, milk & honey.

SAL, m, ET PIPER, n, salt & pepper.

ACE'TUM ET SAC'CHARUM, vinegar & sugar.

## XXXII PENSUM

### Futurum Tempus

(1) Paradigmata

AMA'BO	MONE'BO	REGAM AUDIAM	CAPIAM
AMA'BIS	etc.	REGES AUDIES	etc. CAPIES etc
AMA'BIT	(AMA'BITUR)	REGET	(REGE'TUR)
AMA'BIMUS		REGE'MUS	
AMA'BITIS		REGE'TIS	
AMA'BUNT	(AMABUNTUR)	REGE'NT	(REGE'NTUR)

(2) N. B. There is no future Subjunctive.

(3) Quantitas syllabarum et accentuatio latinis verbis exponuntur: paenultima syllaba, si longa est, acu'itur v. accentum, tonum habet. Omnis syllaba aut longa est v. producta aut brevis v. correpta. Eae syllabae quae producuntur aut natura longae sunt aut positione; sed muta cum liquida positionem non facit. Vocales ante vocales plerumque corripuntur; excipiuntur, are-taken-out, are exceptional, genetivi in IUS exeuntes.

(4) Etymologia: ERNUS & URNUS, TERNUS & TURNUS, IMUS, TIMUS, TINUS, belonging to. Exempla: internus, external, nocturnus, mari'timus, diu'tinus v. diuturnus, supernus, infernus, etc.

### V. P.

AVEO SCIRE, I desire to know, to know how (c. Inf.)

nescio, I do not know, do not know how (c. Inf.)

SCIRE LATINE—nescire to know Latin, not to know. "loqui" is understood.

FAMILIA'RITER CONFABULANTUR v. SERMOCINANTUR  
they converse intimately.

FERRO v. GLADIO DI'MICO, PUGNO fight with-the-sword.

FUGO v. IN FUGAM DO put to flight.

SU'PERO, 2 sensus; overcome, surpass (bello, proelio, battle, diligentia).

SU'PERI ET IN'FERI those-above and those-below, upper and nether gods; INFERI also means the dead.

CAECUS ET CLAUDUS blind & lame.

MANCUS ET MU'TILUS maimed and mutilated.

SAUCIUS wounded. SAUCIARE v. VULNERARE.

IN'TEGER 4 sensus: whole, entire, fresh, honorable. (opp. fessus, mutilus, saucius, corruptus).

### XXXIII PENSUM

#### Un'decim Ano'mala Adiectiva

**Praefatiuncula:** we have had six of these adjectives; their irregularity, *anomalia*, is found in the Genitive and Dative singular; otherwise they are like **BONUS** etc.

#### (1) *Flexus*

NEUTER NEUTRA NEUTRUM	ALTER AL'TERA
NEUTRI'US	ALTERI'US (AL'TERUM
NEUTRI	AL'TERI
etc.	etc.

#### (2) *Index anomalorum adiectivorum* (list).

UNUS SOLUS TOTUS  
ULLUS NULLUS ALIUS  
UTER NEUTER UTERQUE  
ALTERUTER (ALTERUTRA, ALTERA UTRA etc).

#### (3) *Constructio adiectivi UTERQUE:* adjectively with a noun, as, each book, *uterque liber*; substantively with pronouns, that is, with the pronouns in the Genitive, as, each one of us, *uterque nostrum*.

#### (4) *Observatio etymologica:* two negatives make an affirmative, *bina negativa affirmativum valent*. *Exempla sunt:* *nonne'mo*, some one, some body; *nonnullus*; *nonnihil*, some thing, somewhat; *necnon v. item*, also; etc. N. B. a neat way of translating **NON** before a verb when a negative has preceded is "fails"; as, *nemo hoc non videt*, no one fails to see this.

#### V. P.

**UTER** which of the two.

**UTERQUE, U'TRAQUE, UTRUMQUE** each of the two. Cf **QUE**

**ALTER** other (of two).

(in **UBIQUE**)

**ALTERU'TER** one of the other of the two.

**ALII—ALII**, some—others.

**ALIUS ALIUD TENET** one holds one thing, another holds another thing. N. B. only the second member is actually expressed.

**ALTER—ALTER v. UNUS—ALTER** the one—the other.

**NEUTRI'US GE'NERIS 2 sensus:** of neither sort, of the neuter gender

**ALIE'NUS** belonging to another, to others. Opp **SUUS, MEUS, PROPRIUS** etc.

**ALIE'NUM A PROPO'SITO** foreign to the purpose. Note the **ALIENI'GENA** foreign-born, foreigner (preposition.

**PER'EGRE 3 sensus:** abroad (to, from, at). **PEREGRI'NUS**, foreign

**DICTIONES SELECTIORES:** *peregre habitat, migrat, peregre in Americam immigrant; alii affirmant, alii negant; alius aliam sententiam tenet; alter horum librorum meus est, alter tuus; non erit alienum a proposito nostro pauca de hac re nunc expo'nere: peregrinator religiosus, pilgrim; peregrinae linguae; num tu me pro alienigena habes? alternis die'bus; haec vocabula neutrius generis sunt; utrum horum verborum rectum sit ex te nunc cognoscere cupio; uterque nostrum hanc rem com'probat.*

## XXXIV PENSUM

### DUO & TRES

#### (1) Declinationes

DUO DUAE DUO	TRES (mf) TRIA
DUORUM DUARUM DUORUM	TRIUM
DUOBUS DUABUS DUOBUS	TRIBUS
DUOS (DUO) DUAS DUO	TRES (TRIS) TRIA
DUO DUAE DUO	TRES TRIA
DUOBUS DUABUS DUOBUS	TRIBUS

(2) N. B. the syllable "IS" when Nominative, as in CANIS, is short; also when Genitive, as in ORATIONIS; but when Dative, as in BONIS, NOBIS etc, it is long; also when Accusative, as in TRIS used for TRES.

(3) Constructio grammatica: cardinal numerals, cardinalia nomina, usually take EX and the Ablative rather than the Genitive; as, unus ex eis, one of them

(4) Pro etymologia: VIR is used with numerals to show a member of a committee. Exempla sunt: DUUMVIR, pl DUUMVIRI, TRIUMVIR, DECEMVIRI, Committee of Ten, SEXVIR v. SEVIR, CENTUM VIRI. Such expressions render well enough terms like School Board, Selectmen, etc. How to render the FULL TITLE is explained in Pensum 66.

#### V. P.

OMNES AD UNUM, all without exception, to a one. Feminine: AD UNUS EX MEIS IN'TIMIS one of my intimate friends. (UNAM. AMBO SIMUL both together. N. B. AMBO like DUO; AMBO is used of two things taken together, UTERQUE of two separately PLERI'QUE, PLERAEQUE, PLE'RAQUE most, most-of.

QUOTIENS v. QUOTIES how-often?

TOTIENS v. TOTIES so-often.

PLUS QUAM SEMEL v. PLUS SEMEL more than once.

TER DIE v. IN DIE three-times a day, thrice a day.

QUOTIENSCUMQUE as often as, "as oft as."

INTUS 3 sensus: inside (to from, at).

FORIS CENARE to dine out. CENA, dinner; CENATIO, dining-room; but CENA'CULUM is a garret.

FORAS EXCLUDO, EXTRUDO, shut-out to-the-outside, thrust outside, (ERUMPO, burst-out.)

## XXXV PENSUM

**Praefatiuncula:** the same set of endings applies to all verbs in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses; but it is advisable to practice conjugating as many leading verbs as possible. Add also interrogative expressions with NE, like "fuisti'ne", remembering that before NE the syllable is accented.

**(1) Praeteritum perfectum tempus**

FUI, I was, have been.

FUISTI

FUIT

FU'IMUS

FUISTIS

FUE'RUNT v. FUE'RE

FUISSE, to have been.

**(2) Sensus et usus:**

a) duplex conversio in anglicum: FUI, I was, have been; AMA'VI, I loved, have loved; VIDI, I saw, have seen.

b) distinguitur praeteritum perfectum tempus ab imperfecto: sometimes hard to distinguish, yet never in the same sense in good Latin. The perfect often means that the act or state has ceased to be; as, FUIT TROIA, Troy was, Troy is no more; VIXIT, he has lived out his life, is dead.

**(3) Perfect stems.**

a) ADFUI' v. AFFUI, AFUI (absum), POTUI, etc.

b) AMA'VI, MONUI, REXI, AUDI'VI v. AUDII, CE'PI. Any verb in I'VI may contract to II and some always do. The Inf. of AUDII, when contracted, is AUDISSE to have heard; AUDI-VISSE is equally good Latin.

c) many verbs make their perfects quite irregularly and must be learned separately. Lexicons and grammars give whatever perfects are irregular.

**(4) Etymologia:** PER, 3 sensus, through, thoroughly (thoroughly), bad sense; exempla sunt: perdu'co, pervenio, perscri'bo, write up in detail, pereunt, go-to-ruin, perish, homo praepos'terus et per-versus, absurd and turned-amiss, etc.

V. P.

**QUANDO** 2 sensus: when, in as much as (because).

**IUM** v. TUNC, then.

**IAM**, already.

**IAM NON** v. **NON IAM** no longer. **IAM NEMO** no longer any body.

**RARO UNQUAM VIDI** rarely ever have I seen, did I see

**NUNQUAM IN VITA MEA** never in my life.

**NONNUNQUAM MUTANTUR** (COM, PER, IM) sometimes change (not-never change).

**NUNQUAM NON** never not -**PERPETUO** all the time er-not).

**SIN AUTEM**, but-if however.

**AUTEM** 2 sensus: however, moreover. N. B. never first in sentence.

**AT** v. **VERUM** v. **VERO** (never first) but.

**SECUS ATQUE** otherwise than.

### XXXVI PENSUM

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si licet tibi per leges scholae administrandae rem sacram attingere, suadeo ut Orationem Dominicam perlegendam atque ad verbum ediscendam proponas; haec enim ut est per se dignissima quae in ore versetur, ita nihil iam in se habet quod captum tironum excedat. Curabis autem ut in biblicis locis citandis Vulgatam Versionem sequaris: quae sola vetustatis, communitalis auctoritatisque vindictis gaudet. Exemplaria apud American Bible Society modico pretio venalia prostant, omissis—quod dolendum videtur—deuterocanoniciis libris.

- (1) Praeteritum plus quam perfectum et futurum exactum.

FU'ERAM, I had been	FU'ERO, I shall have been
FU'ERAS	FU'ERIS
FU'ERAT	FU'ERIT
FUERA'MUS	FUE'RIMUS
FUERA'TIS	FU'ERITIS
FU'ERANT	FU'ERINT

- (2) Observationes.

a) N. B. the last form ends in RINT.

b) AMA'VERAM, AMA'VERO etc.

- (3) Futurum exactum tempus in protasi: when the condition must be fulfilled before the conclusion can begin to take place, use the future perfect; as, If we catch the thief, we shall punish him, furem si cepe'rimus, punie'mus, (the thief IF WE SHALL HAVE CAUGHT, we shall punish).

- (4) Notable perfects.

a) DO and STO reduplicate; as, DEDI, STETI.

b) with monosyllabic propositions STO makes STITI, as CON'STITI; and DO, give v. put, changes to the third conjunction, as, EDO, E'DERE, E'DIDI, put forth, publish, etc. But dissyllabic prepositions do not cause changes and probably such compounds have TWO accents, as, CIR'CUMSTE'TI, though the E is short, and CIR'CUM DO', CIR'CUMDA'RE, CIR'CUMDE'DI.

c) Verbs in VEO make VI and not VUI; as, moveo, movi, faveo, favi, caveo, cavi; also IMPL'E'VI, COMPLE'VI et alia.

V. P.

HODIE MANE, this morning.

HERI VES'PERI yesterday evening.

CRAS AUT PEREN'DIE tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

NUDIUS IERTIUS—QUARTUS day before yesterday, two days before yesterday. N. B. These words are all adverbs.

COT'I'DIE FERE v. FERME almost daily, just-about every-day.

ALTERNIS DIE'BUS, every other day, on alternate days.

QUOT ANNIS—MEN'SIBUS annually, monthly. QUOT and Abl. make adverb.

ANNUUM STIPENDIUM—MENSTRUUM—DIURNUM yearly salary, monthly, daily.

MATUTI'NA TEMPORA ET VESPERTI'NA mornings and evenings.

HODIERNUS DIES—HESTERNUS—CRAS'TINUS today etc. (nouns).

ANTIEMERIDIANUS ET POMERIDIANUS v. POSTMERIDIANUS EPHE'MERIS, f, plur. EPHEME'RIDES, 2 sensus: diary, magazine.

## XXXVII PENSUM

### Compounds of ESSE

**Praefatiuncula:** about ten verbs; only POSSE and PRODESSE are irregular. Prodesse merely inserts D before E.

#### (1) Declinatio verbi

##### a) Indicativus

PROSUM	PRODERAM
PRODES	
PRODEST	PRODERO
PRO'SUMUS	
PRODESTIS	PROFUI
PROSUNT	

##### b) Infinitivus

PRODESSE, to be profitable.

PROFUISSE, to-have-been-profitable.

PROFUTURUS ESSE v. PRO'FORE, to-be-about-to-be-profitable

(2) **Constructio grammatica:** compounds of ESSE to take the Dative except POSSE and ABESSE, which takes the Ablative and AB; but ABESSE can take the Dative in the sense of "to be lacking unto any one."

(3) POSSE with a neuter or an adverb has the additional sense of "doing"; as, MULTUM POSSUNT, they are able to do much, are very powerful.

(4) PRAE, ahead (time, place, honor). Usually, not invariably, with Dative of the person or thing one is ahead of. Exemplum: praeesse, be at head of, be in charge of. Vide V. P. et D. S.

#### V. P.

DEEST MIHI there is wanting to me, I lack, am lacking in.

SUPEREST is more than enough, is left over, survives.

VEHEMENTER PRODEST v. PRO'FICIT is very profitable, advantageous.

OBEST v. OF'FICIT v. NOCET is harmful, injurious, hurtful.

ADESSE 2 sensus: to be present, to support any one.

INTERESSE 3 sensus: to-be-between, to-be-present-and-take-part-in, (third meaning reserved).

PRAESES ET PROPRAESES pl. PRAE'SIDES president and vice president

PRAEFICIO, 3, PRAEFE'CI, put at head of. Cf. praefectus, praefectura.

PRAECE'DO, PRAECESSI, go-ahead-of, surpass. Cum. Acc. objecti.

PRAEMITTO, PRAEMI'SI, send ahead.

PRAECURRO, PRAECUCURRI v. PRAECURRI, run ahead of.

PRAESTO, PRAE'STITI 3 generales sensus: stand ahead or surpass; cause-to-stand-forth or furnish, as, money, exhibit as, good will, grant, as a favor; perform, as, a duty. Often with Abl. meaning "according to"; as, "praestant nobis diligentia." they stand ahead of us, surpass us, according to, as to, diligence.



## DUODEQUADRAGE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Perfect Passive Participles

**Praefatiuncula:** the perfect participle can be readily obtained or inferred by changing TOR or TIO, SOR or SIO, to TUS, SUS.

(1) **Paradigmata**

AMA'IUS A UM MO'NITUS RECTUS AUDI'TUS CAPTUS

(2) **Sensus et usus.**

a) literal meaning: AMATUS, love, having been loved, after-having been-loved.

b) practical use: often amounts to additional word like "if", "when," "though", "because", or to an entire clause. Examples: venit invitatus, he came having-been-invited, on invitation; afruit saepe vocatus, he stayed away having-been-called often, although often called; frater te adiuvabit rogatus, brother will help you if-asked. The general sense shows the particular thought intended.

(3) **Special idiom.**

a) CICERO CONSUL CREATUS EST, Cicero is, has-been, WAS elected Consul.

b) CREATUS ERAT, had been elected; CREATUS ERIT, will have been elected; CREATUS ESSE to have been elected.

c) N. B. the participle agrees like an adjective with the noun or nouns it refers to; as, Cicero et Antonius Consules creati sunt.

(4) **Deponentia verba:** of course have active meanings; as LOCUTUS ES, he spoke, has spoken, NOT "he WAS SPOKEN TO."

(5) **Etymologia: participia pro substantivis.** Many perfect participles are used as nouns; they are modified by adjectives or (if the verb sense predominates) by adverbs. Exempla sunt: responsum, scriptum, acta et decreta, edicta et rescripta, bene facta, good deeds, things well done, placita philosophorum, maxims of philosophers, instituta, institutions, dictata, things-dictated, lessons, dicta, sayings, pensum, thing-weighed-out-and-given-slave-to-do, lesson, task, etc.

### V. P.

LONGE LATEQUE NOTUS—DIFFUSUS known, diffused, far and wide.

VULGO IGNOTUS ATQUE INAUDI'TUS commonly unknown and unheard-of (VOLGO).

NONDUM ADULTUS SED EX CONTRARIO not yet grown up but on the contrary.

ADHUC PAR'VULUS 2 sensus: still rather small, a small-boy.

ANTE CHRISTUM NATUM before Christ born. B. C.

SAE'CULUM 3 sensus: generation, 33 years; century; "the times".

SENSA ET COGITATA, feelings (things-felt) & thoughts.

CO'GITO, 2 sensus: think, plan v. determine.

MERITO NOBIS SUSPECTUS, deservedly suspected by us (unto-us)

NEC IMMERITO v. NEC INIURIA (Abl.), and not unjustifiably.

BENE MERITUS DE, well deserving at-the-hands-of.

MERITUM, Kindness, act-that-deserves-a-reward.

## UNDEQUADRAGE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Conspectus Omnium Participiorum

**Praefatiuncula:** Greek, a sister language to Latin, has ten participles; but Latin has only four. Of these we reserve the so-called "gerundive" for Pensum 66.

#### (1) Paradigmata.

a) AMANS, loving.

AMA'IUS having-been-loved.

AMATU'RUS about to love, going to love.

b) MONENS	REGENS	AUDIENS	CAPIENS
MO'NITUS	RECTUS	AUDI'TUS	CAPTUS
MONITURUS	RECTURUS	AUDITURUS	CAPTURUS

c) deponens verbum.

SEQUENS, following.

SECU'TUS having followed; also, following.

SECUTURUS about to follow.

(2) **Prima periphrastica coniugatio:** made with future participle and ESSE. It means "I am going to," "I intend to." Never use IRE, to go, in this sense.

(3) **The AB URBE CON'DITA construction:** The Latins often use a noun and participle modifier where English uses two nouns; as, ab urbe condita, from the founded City, i. e., from the founding of the City. Cf ante Christum natum, post homines natos, etc.

(4) **Adverbs in ITUS.** Exempla sunt: anti'quitus institutus, divi'nitus inspiratus, cae'litus revelatus (non classica dictio), etc. Vide V. P.

### V. P.

FUN'DITUS SUBLATUS—ABO'LITUS utterly done-away-with, abolished.

RADI'CITUS EVULSUS torn out by the roots. RADIX, f, root.

ABHINC SEX ANNOS v. ANNIS six years ago. N. B. ACC. or Abl.

A'LIQUOT ANTE ANNOS v. ANNIS several years previously, ANTE and POST are adverbs with Acc. Abl.

BIENNIUM—TRIENNIUM—QUADRIENNIUM QUINQUENNIUM  
period of 2, 3, 4, 5, years.

BIDUUM—TRIDUUM—QUADRIDUUM period of 2, 3, 4, days.

AETAS 2 sensus: age or person; age in phrases like "the golden age"

MEDIUM AEVUM middle period. Cf mediaeval.

OSTENDO, 3, OSTENDI, OSTENSUM v. OSTENTUM, show.

FRUSTRA QUAESIVI v. QUAESII, I sought-for in-vain.

NEC OCCULTO NEC SECRETO, neither privately nor secretly (OCCULTUS, hidden).

PALAM v. PRO'PALAM, open, openly.

## QUADRAGESIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### XXX Vocabula et Phrases

**Praefatiuncula ad tirones:** henceforth we have to acquire as best we can the perfect stems of the verbs so far given; when told to "give the principal parts" of a verb, render thus: amo, amare, amavi, amatum.

**Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:** generalis ratio Subiunctivum flectendi ad sex velut capita redigi potest; quae capita ut in schola, magistro vel praeceunte vel corrigente, saepius reddantur suadeo, hoc fere modo: SIM ESSEM, FUERIM (ab eo quod est fui), FUISSEM, O littera mutatur in EM syllabam aut in AM, imperfectum quasi Infinitivus cum M littera, solo FIEREM excepto.

**Etymologia:** adverbium in ATIM, TIM, SIM exeuntia. Exempla sunt: totum oppidum ostiatim compilat (robs); oppidatim circumcurrunt, run-about; viritim distributus; divisim scribitur "non nemo"; separatim a ceteris; partim; coniunctim; sed "verbatim" et "litteratim" et "seriatim" (one-after-another-in-a-series) ad hodiernam loquelam pertinent.

### V. P.

**IACIO**, 2, IE'CI, **IACTUM**, 2 sensus: cast, lay (pila, an'coram, talos (dice), fundamenta).

**CONIICIO** v. **CONICIO**, AD-, DE-, E-, IN-, **QB** (expose), RE-, SUB-, **IACEO**, lie; 6 notiones: sick or dead, lazy or discouraged, neglected or despised.

**CONCUTIO**, 3, **CONCUSSI**, **CUSSUM**, agitate (earth-quake, emotion).

**SPONDEO**, **SPOPONDI**, pledge, promise. **SPONSUS** ET **SPONSA**, groom & bride.

I bet you that: **SPONDEO TIBI NI** v. **DO PIGNUS NI**. (**PIGNUS**, **PIGNORA**, pledge).

**MISCEO**, **MIXTUM**, mix, mix-confusedly. (Opp. **TEMPERARAE**, mix proportionally).

**SECO** IN **FRUSTA**, **SECARE**, **SECUI**, **SECTUM** (**SECATURUS**, cut into pieces (bread etc.))

**SEPELIO** **CADA'VER**, **CADA'VEA**, bury corpse (cf. **INSEPUTUS**, **SEPULCRUM**)

**SAEPIO**, **SAEPI**, hedge-in, (**SAEPTUM**, hedge, **PRAESAEP**, manger).

**FARCIO**, **FARSI**, **FARCTUM** stuff (pillows, fowls).

**FULCIO**, **FULSI**, **FULTUM**, prop-up, (**VITES**, f, vines. **FULCRUM** bed-post).

**INDUO**, 3, **INDUI**, **INDUTUM**, put-on, invest (Opp. **EXUO**, divest, strip-off).

**STATUO**, **STATUTUM**, establish. **CON-**, **DE-**, **IN-**, **RE-**, **SUB-**,

**MINUO**, diminish, (cf. **MINUTIAE**, details); **DI-**, **COM-**.

**TRIBUO**, award. **AT-**, **CON-**, **RE-**.

**VENI**, **VIDI**, **VICI** (**VINCO**), I came, saw, conquered.

**PERLE'GI** **NEC INTELLEXI**, I read through and did not understand, without understanding.

**SERO** **COEPI** v. **INCE'PI** 2 sensus, began late, too late.

**MOX DESI** v. **DE'STITI** soon left off, ceased.

**HAERET** IN **LUTO**—**HAESIT** sticks in the mud.

**CADIT** IN v. **SUB** (Acc.) **CE'CIDIT** falls into, under.

**SUB'ITO** IN **CIDIT** IN (Acc.) suddenly falls into, fell into.

**EX'CIDIT** **MIHI** **DE MANIBUS**, I drop, I dropped (it falls-out for-me from the hands; it fell-out etc.)

**ANTEQUAM** v. **PRIUSQUAM**, before (as a conjunction). Also written **divisim**.

**POSTQUAM** v. **POSTEAQUAM** after (conjunction).

**UT** **AIT**, **AIUNT** (**UTI**) as he says, they say.

**SICUT** **ANTEA**, **POSTEA** (**SIC'UTI**) just as previously, afterward.

**PEDETEMPTIM** ET **GRADATIM**, foot-by-foot & step-by-step.

**SINGILLATIM**, individually (Opp. **GENERATIM**, **UNIVERSE**).

## XLI PENSUM

### Tertia Declinatio

**Praefatiuncula:** the third declension has many varieties of substantives and adjectives; they are sufficiently alike to be readily enough used, yet impossible to master in detail. We shall learn at once the principal types and acquire gradually more of the rest.

#### (1) Paradigmata

a) REX	REGES	VULNUS	VUL'NERA
REGIS	REGUM	VUL'NERIS	VUL'NERUM
REGI	RE'GIBUS	VUL'NERI	VULNE'RIBUS
REGEM	REGES	VULNUS	VUL'NERA
REX	REGES	VULNUS	VUL'NERA
REGE	RE'GIBUS	VULNERE	VULNE'RIBUS

b) eodem modo: pater, praeceptor, praeceptrix. miles (mi'litis).

(2) Neutra nomina tertiae declinationis in US exeuntia: need not be mistaken for second-declension masculines, since their derivatives make both declension and base plain; as, "vulnerable" and "temporal."

(3) Three classes, triplex distributio in classes: first class, consonant stems; second, vowel stems; third, mixed.

(4) Genus: rules to determine the gender of NOMINA RERUM are not satisfactory; but by use and practice we soon become passably well informed.

#### (5) Etymologia.

a) TOR v. SOR, fem. TRIX, 2 sensus: one who regularly or habitually does, one who has notably done. Exempla sunt: orator, because he makes speeches; Ro'mulus, con'ditor Urbis, because he founded the City; benefactores collegii, who have done great things for it.

b) TORIUS v. SORIUS, belonging to the act or action; this is merely TOR with IUS added. Exempla sunt: mercatoria navis; cohors praetoria; senatoria dignitas; gladiatorium spectaculum; auditorius nervus; etc.

c) TORIUM, SORIUM, place of action. Exempla sunt: auditorium, natatorium (Vulg.), sanatorium orthopaedicum, crematorium, sensorium in cranio, moratorium quod vocant mensarii; expropria audentia "elevatorium" propono et "motorium Fordianum" et "transformatorium electricum."

#### V. P.

MERCATOR ET EMPTOR IN TABERNA, merchant and buyer in shop.

TUTOR ET PUPILLUS, guardian and ward. TUE'TUR, protects.

HAERES EX ASSE, plur. HAERE'DES, heir in full.

PRAECLARUS AUCTOR, 4 sensus: very-fine or distinguished author, originator, promoter, model

DEFENSOR ET DEFENSATRIX v. DEFENSTRIX, defender. DEFENDO, DEFENDI

TONSOR ET TONSTRIX, 2 sensus: shearer, barber.

ACUTA FORFEX, plur. FOR'FICES, sharp scissors. ACUO, ACUI.

INCOMPTUS CAPILLUS, unkempt hair of head or beard. CRINIS, m. general word.

DISERTE TE IUBEO—IUSSI, I expressly order you (to do etc.)

VETO, VETARE, VETUI, forbid. IUSSA ET VE'TITA, commands and prohibitions.

TONDEO, TOTONDI, shear, cut hair, (barbam, lanam, wool, ovem, sheep, crinem, etc.)

NOVA'CULA v. CULTER TONSORIIUS, razor. CULTELLUS, little knife.

## XLII PENSUM

### Genetivus et Ablativus Qualitatis

**Praefatiuncula:** this is the Ablative that means "of" or "with" in phrases like "a man of no account," a no body (*homo nullo numero*) an "an old man with a long beard" (*senex promissa barba*).

- (1) **Regula:** the descriptive Gen. or Abl. is an adjectival phrase and is used both as attributively and predicatively.
  - a) adjective never omitted: do not say "of importance" for "of great importance" (*magni momenti*).
  - b) the noun actually modified may be omitted; as, the ant, a creature of great toil, *formica* (animal) *magni laboris*.
- (2) **Tres Observationes in Gen. et Abl. Qualitatis.**
  - a) only the Gen. with numerals; as, a three-foot ditch (*fossa trium pedum*), a boy of fourteen (*puer XIV annorum*).
  - b) chiefly the Abl. of external characteristics; as, a horse of snow-white color (*equus niveo colore*). COLOR means also "complexion."
  - c) either case in other phrases; but the Gen. usually describes permanent traits and the Abl. incidental. If puzzled, consult grammars and dictionaries, *consule grammaticos et lexica*.
- (3) **Nomina utiliora ad exscribendum exercitationis causa:** princeps, prin'cipis; mulier, muli'eri; dux, ducis; iudex, iu'dicis (judge); virtus, virtu'tis; virgo, vir'ginis. Haec cum adiectivis coniungi possunt, hoc modo: hic princeps, idem dux, nulla mulier.
- (4) **Etymologia:** abstract nouns, all feminine in Latin.
  - a) English endings: HEAD, HOOD, NESS, SHIP, DOM, RED, -TH; as, Godhead, manhood, friendship, goodness, wisdom, hatred, worth.
  - b) latina nomina abstracta exeunt in IA, TIA, TUS, TAS, TUDO, DO, GO; exempla sunt: miseria, pueritia, boyhood, amicitia, virtus, bonitas, deitas v. divinitas, ori'go, ima'go, cupi'do, desire, etc.

### V. P.

**FA'CILE PRINCEPS**, 2 sensus: easily the first, chief or chieftain.

**EGREGIA VIRTUS**, 2 sensus: exceptional valor, merit.

**IN'CLUTUS DUX**, 3 sensus: celebrated leader, guide, general.

**CUNCTUS GREX**, the entire group, crowd (men, animals, players,

**PUSIO CAERULEIS O'CULIS**, blue-eyed lad. actors, etc.)

**VENUSTA VIRGO**, lovely maiden. **VENUS**, goddess of beauty.

**VENUSTAS**, loveliness.

**SPECIOSA MULIER**, beautiful woman. **SPECIES**, appearance, beauty

**EXIMIA FORMA SPECIE PULCHRITUDINE**, of preeminent beauty

**MARI'TUS ET UXOR**, husband & wife.

**SENEX ET ANUS (IV)**, pl. **SENES ET ANUS** old-man etc.

**AVUS ET AVIA**, grand-father & grand-mother.

**PRO'AVUS, AB-, AT-, TRIT**, great-grand-father, etc.

### XLIII PENSUM

#### Triginta Vocabula et Phrases

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: suadeo ut assignes aliquot nomina quae tirones domi pro penso plene exscribant.

Etymologia: EX & O, agent, one-who. Exempla sunt: pedes et eques; antistes, leader; satelles, attendant; centurio; popi'no, gormandizer; commilito, comrade; etc.

V. P.

SACERDOS AD ARAM, SACERDO'TES, priest, priestess, at  
(SACERDOTIUM, priesthood. ALTA'RE, vox ecclesiastica).  
SACRIF'ICULUS ET HOSTIA (VIC'TIMA), priest & victim  
(SACRIFICIUM).

CUSTOS ET VINDEX (CUSTO'DES), guard & avenger (cf.  
CUSTODIA, CUSTODIRE).

VIN'DICO, 4 sensus: claim for self, demand for liberty, avenge,  
punish. (VINDICIAE, just-claims).

CONIUNX, CON'IUGES, husband, wife (IUGUM, yoke, CONIU-  
GIUM, wedlock).

IUNGO, IUNXI, IUNCTUM, join; AD-, CON-, DIS-, SE (disconnect)  
NEPOS ET NEPTIS (NEPO'TES), 2 sensus: nephew &, grand-son &  
DOS, DOTIS, f, 2 sensus: dowry, endowment (taicnts). DOTARE,  
endow-richly.

COMES EXSILII, COM'ITES, companion in ex'ile. EXUL, EX-  
UL' ARE, be in exile).

CONTUBERNALIS, tent-companion (CONTUBERNIUM, tent-  
companionship).

OBSES, OB'SIDES, hostage. (IMPERARE, demand, c. Dat.)  
OBSIDEO, OBSE'DI, besiege (sit-around).

HOSPES ET HOS'PITA, 3 sensus: host, guest, stranger.

VE'IUSTUM HOSPITIUM, long-standing friendship-with-foreign-  
er, (also, hotel).

FIDUS INTERPRES, pl. INTER'PRETES, 2 sensus: faithful repre-  
sentative, interpreter.

SUMMO'PERE INFIDUS, PER'FIDUS, exceedingly untrustworthy,  
treacherous.

LAPIDEUM VALLUM—AEDIFICIUM, stone wall (rampart),  
building. (LAPIS, LA'PIDIS).

LATERICIUS PARIES (PARI'ETES) brick house-wall. LATER,  
m, LA'TERES)

ANSER, m, ET ANAS, f, pl. AN'SERES ET A'NATES, goose & duck  
PU'TIDA PALUS, ill-smelling swamp. (cognata: PALUDIFER,  
PALUDESTER, PALUSTER).

OB v. PROPTER, on-account-of.

QUAM OB'REM v. QUARE, wherefore.

OB EAM REM v. EA RE (Abl. causae), therefore.

PROPTER HANC CAUSAM, for this reason.

QUAPROPTER, wherefore.

PROPTEREA v. EAPROPTER, therefore (for this reason).

PROPTEREA QUOD v. QUIA, for the reason that (because)

IDEO v. IDCIRCO, therefore.

UBI, where, when (c. Ind. perf.)

MOX UBI, as soon as.

## XLIV PENSUM

### Neutra Nomina Primae Classis

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: ex hoc tempore aliquam perpetuae orationis lectionem sive fabularum libellum suscipere poteris; has lectiones partim domi peragendas pro penso assignabis, partim in schola, penso grammatico transacto, explicabis. Ego meis discipulis FABULAS FACILES tradere consuevi. Ante omnia vero Symbolum Apostolicum, modo religione ne prohibeatur, quam maxime commendatum volo; quae quidem verborum formula, etiam remotis pietatis rationibus, ipsa latinitate eas habet commendationes quas haud scio an nusquam alibi, quam late patet litterarum latinarum cursus, invenias; scilicet, ut cetera omittam, dictionum historicarum immensum numerum verbis adiectis, transpositis, immutatis, elicere potes. Admonendi autem tirones sunt ne illud "Credo in Deum" et Infinitivum finalem "iudicare" ad alios usus transferant.

#### (1) Paradigmata.

CORPUS	CAPUT	AEQUOR	ROBUR	AES	POE'MA
COR'PORIS	CA'PITIS	AE'QUORIS	RO'BORIS	AERIS	POE'MATIS
body	head	level-sea	hard-oak	bronze	

b) N. B. nomina in MA exeuntia pluraliter et secundam et tertiam flexuram sequuntur.

#### (2) Some Ablative Constructions.

a) LAETUS, FRETUS, DIGNUS, CONTENTUS take the Ablative

b) four verbs: CAREO, EGEO v. INDIGEO, LABO'RO, PRIVO

(3) Etymologia: FEX, maker, CEPS, taker. Exempla sunt: PRINCEPS, taking first part; ARTIFEX, maker-of-works-of-art; OPIFEX, common-workman, PARTICEPS, partaker; PONTIFEX MAXIMUS; FORCEPS, pinchers, tongs; CARNIFEX executioner; etc.

### V. P.

CARET CULPA—MENDA—FEBRI, f. lacks. is free from fault.  
blemish. fever.

EGET ALIQUO REMEDIO, needs some remedy. Also ALICUIUS  
REMEDII

LABORAT INOPIA, also AB. EX is afflicted with need, lacks.

CIVITATE DONATUS—PRIVATUS presented with citizenship.  
deprived of.

SUMMA LAUDE DIGNUS, most praise worthy. worthy of highest  
praise.

SORTE SUA CONTENTUS, content with his lot. SORS, f.

MEA OPE FRETUS, relying on my help, OPS, Nom. sing. Goddess  
of Help.

OPIBUS SUIS SUPERBUS—ELATUS, proud and haughty because-  
of his wealth, elated by.

ACERBUS DOLOR, keen pain. DOLEO, grieve; DOLET, "it hurts."

AES ALIENUM, debt, "other people's money." (e. g. DENS

E ROBORE FACTUS—E MAR'MORE, made of oak, of marble.

PRINCIPIO v. IN v. A, in the beginning, at the beginning.

## XLV PENSUM

### Secunda Classis

**Praefatiuncula:** the second or vowel class has its stem in *I*; its most characteristic feature is *IUM* in the Gen. plur. The Acc. plur. may always end in *IS* (long *I*).

(1) **Paradigmata**

HOSTIS	HOSTES	TURIS	TURRES
HOSTIS	HOSTIUM	TURRIS	TURRIUM
HOSTI	HOSTIBUS	TURRI	TURRIBUS
HOSTEM	HOSTES	TURREM (RIM)	TURRES
HOSTIS	HOSTES	TURRIS	TURRES
HOSTE	HOSTIBUS	TURRE (RI)	TURRIBUS
SEDI'LE	SEDILIA		
SEDI'LIS	SEDILIUM		
SEDI'LI	SEDILIBUS		
SEDI'LE	SEDILIA		
SEDI'LE	SEDILIA		
SEDI'LI	SEDILIBUS		

(2) **Four varieties:** besides the neuters and 35 nouns in *ES* (mostly feminine), like *vates*, *feles*, *cat*, *sedes*, *seat*, *valles*, *valley*; they differ in their Acc. and Abl. sing. The plurals are all alike.

(3) *SENUM*, *IUVENUM*, *CANUM* belong to consonant stems.

(4) **Etymologia:** *A'LIS*, *E'LIS*, *I'LIS*, *U'LIS*, *A'RIS*, same as *ARIUS*, belonging to. The Ablative singular ends, in *I* and the neuter is like *SEDILE*; as, *CRUDE'LIS*, m, f, *CRUDE'LE*, n; adv. *CRUDE'LITER*. *Exempla sunt:* *civile bellum*, *militaris disciplina*, *singularis prudentia*, *episcopalis ordinatio*; *principalis maiestas*, *imperial majesty*, *vulgaris sermo*, *speech of the common people*, *regale sceptrum et diade'ma*, *sacerdotalis ordo*, *hostili animo esse*, *juvenilis ardor*, *senilis dementia*, *aniles fabulae*, *solare syste'ma*, etc.

### V. P.

*CRUDE'LIS HOSTIS*, cruel enemy-in-war. *INIMI'CUS*, personal enemy.

*FORTIS CIVIS*, stout-hearted citizen. *CIVITAS*, citizenship, State, city. (ser latin).

*CELSA TURRIS*, 2 *sensus*: high tower, castle. Cf *EXCELSUS*.

*IUVENIS* v. *ADULESCENS*, young person.

*TRUX A'RIES*, pl. *TRUCES ARI'E'IES*, fierce ram.

*PINGUIS OVIS*, f. fat sheep. Opp. *MACER*, *MA'CERA*, *MA'CERUM*

*LANEA TUNICA*—*PALLIUM*, woolen tunic, cloak. *LANA*, wool.

*VELLUS*, n. *VEL'LERA*, 2 *sensus*: fleece, pelt.

*AMOR IN* v. *ERGA* love toward.

*ODIUM IN* v. *ADVERSUS*, hatred toward.

*COMITAS ET AFFABILITAS*, courtesy and affability. *COMIS*, courteous.

*PIETAS IN DEUM*, *PATRIAM*, *PARENTES*, *LIBEROS*, *SERVOS*  
suit translation to sense: as, piety, loyalty, affection, kindness etc.



## XLVI PENSUM

### Secunda Classis Continuatur

#### (1) Varieties, enumerated.

- a) Acc. EM, Abl. E; as, HOSTIS, HOSTEM, HOSTE. This is the norm.
- b) Acc. IM, Abl. I; as, SITIS, SITIM, SITI, Rare.
- c) Double Acc. & double Abl.; as, TURRIS, TURREM & RIM, TURRE & RI. Rare
- d) Double Abl.; as, IGNIS, IGNEM, IGNE v. IGNI.

#### (2) Etymologia:

- a) A'TUS, I'TUS, U'TUS, provided with; as, petasatus et calceatus, with hat and shoes on, PE'TASUS, CALCEUS; cornutus, horned; auritus, with big or long ears, etc.
- b) E'TUM v. TUM, place of growing plants; as, olivetum, rosetum, pometum, arboretum v. arbustum, fruticetum, thicket, piretum, etc.

### V. P.

IGNE v. IGNI m, CREMATUS, burned with fire.

URO, U'RERE, USSI, USTUM, burn, Cognata: COMBU'RO  
ADUSTUS, SEMIUSTUS.

DIRA FAMES ET SITIS, dreadful hunger and thirst.

ESURIO ET SITIO, I am hungry and thirsty.

FUSTE m, FERIO, PERCUSSI, PERCUSSUM, strike with cudgel.

INSIGNIS CAEDES—STRAGES, notable slaughter, overthrow.

CAEDO, 3, CECI'DI, CAESUM, 2 sensus: cut, cut-down.

CONCI'DO-, CIRCUM-, DE-, IN-, PRAE-, OC(slay), PRAE-, RE-.

APUD CICERONEM, 2 sensus: at Cicero's, in Cicero (in his writings)

APUD ME DOMI, with me at home. N. B. DOMI could be omitted.

MAGNUM PONDUS APUD ME, great weight with me.

GRATIA APUD ROMANOS, favor among the Romans; e. g.  
gaudent; florent, pollut.

SYM'BOLUM APOSTOLICUM: CREDO in Deum, Patrem omnipotentem, Creatorem caeli et terrae; et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum; Qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto, natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato, crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus; descendit ad inferos; tertia die resurrexit a mortuis; ascendit ad caelos; sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis; inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos. Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam Catholicam, sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum, carnis resurrectionem et vitam aeternam, Amen.

## XLVII PENSUM

### Tertia Classis

**Praefatiuncula:** the third or mixed class follows the first in the singular and the second in the plural.

(1) **Paradigmata**

URBS	ARX	NOX	CLIENS	IUS	IURA
URBIS	ARCIS	NOCTIS	CLIENTIS	IURIS	IURIUM
city	citidel	night			

(2) **Four varieties:** to this class belong nouns in S or X with stems ending in two consonants (like *nox*, *noctis*, stem *NOCT*), some nouns in TAS (with some confusion as to practice), certain adjectives to be given later, and about 10 nouns not easily characterized; we might also add the 35 in ES.

(3) **N. B. PARENTUM ET INFANTUM.**

(4) **Observatio etymologica:** adjectives made with a noun are usually in the third declension; as, *elinguis*, speechless, *enormis*, irregular, enormous, *bire'mis*, having two sets of oars, *trire'mis*, *biennis*, lasting two years, *perennis*, lasting all the time, *inermis*, unarmed, *accli'vis*, *declivis*, (*CLIVUS* ascent, hill), etc.

### V. P.

**VI COGO** compel by force. **VIS, VIM, VI, f.** force. **N. B. defectivum**  
nomen.

**COGO CO'GERE, CO-E'GI, COACTUM** 2 **sensus:** drive forcibly,  
compel, gather to-gether.

**IUS ET FAS** human and divine right. **FAS**, indeclinabile nomen.

**IUS IURANDUM** oath. **IURO**, swear. **N. B.** each part declined  
separately.

**AEDES**, t, temple (sing), residence (plural).

**CONCLA'VE**, room (**CLAVIS**, f, key).

**E REGIO'NE PONTIS** v. **PONTI** opposite the bridge.

**IUXTA LITUS—LI'TORA** close-to the shore.

**INTER**, between, among, among such as are. Never means "among  
THE", like **APUD**.

**GRATIA APUD BAR'BAROS-SUOS** personal-acceptability among  
barbarians, among his own people.

**INTER PAUCOS DISERTUS** v. **FACUNDUS** eloquent among the  
few such, very.

**INTERIM** v. **INTEREA**, meantime.

## XLVIII PENSUM

### Ano'mala Nomina Tertiae Declinationis

Praefatiuncula: the nouns here given are not all the irregular ones, but they will be useful to learn.

#### (1) Paradigmata.

BOS	BOVES	SUS SUES	CARO
BOVIS	BOUM	SUIS SUUM	CARNIS
BOVI	BOBUS (BUBUS)	SUI SUBUS (SU'IBUS) etc.	
BOVEM	BOVES (IS)	SUEM SUE	CARNES
BOS	BOVES	SUS SUES	CARNIUM
BOVE	BOBIS (BUBUS)	SUE SUBUS (SU'IBUS) etc.	
ox, cow		swine	flesh
OS	OS	NIX	COR
OSSIS	ORIS	NIVIS	CORDIS
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
OSSA	ORA	NIVES	CORDA
OSSIUM	deest Gen.	NIVIUM	CORDIUM
etc.	deest Dat.	etc.	etc.
bone	mouth	snow	heart

#### (2) AL & AR, A'LE & A'RE, I'LE, decl. quomodo SEDI'LE

a) AL, AR, ALE, ARE, some thing to wear. Exempla: cervical (pillow), calcar ,spur), umerale (u'merus, shoulder), scapulare (sca'pula, shoulder-blade), tibialia (tibia, shin-bone), etc. Vide lexicon.

b) ALE, book. Exempla sunt: rituale (ritus, rite), hymnale, missale (missa, the Mass), ordinale, pontificale, etc.

c) animal-stall. Exempla: equile, bovine, suile, cubile, etc.

### V. P.

E'DITUS COLLIS, high hill.

ATRA NUBES, black cloud (ATER, lusterless-black).

CREBRI RUMORES—ICTUS—IMBRES (IMBER), frequent rumors, blows, heavy-showers.

CREBER, adv. CREBRO, coming-in-quick-succession.

SEGES, f, SE'GETES, 2 sensus: corn-field, corn-crop.

U'BERES FRUGES, f, plentiful fruits (produce). (UBER, m, f, n,)

VETUS FOEDUS, pl. VE'TERA FOE'DERA, old covenant, treaty.

VESTUS, m, f, nn. VE'TERES, VETERA. old (of things).

TUTUM ITER PER MONTES (pl. TUTA ITI'NERA), safe journey over mountains. adv. TUTO

LATRO v. PRAEDO, robber (PRAEDA, plunder).

CRUDA CARO, raw flesh (ASSA, roasted, ELIXA, boiled).

COR ET PULMO'NES, heart & lungs.

## XLIX PENSUM

### Contracta Verba

**Praefatiuncula:** besides those verbs that omit V, like AUDIVI v. AUDII, first Conjugation verbs may contract at will as given below.

(1) **Paradigma**

AMASTI—AMASTIS  
AMA'RUNT

AMA'RAM, AMA'RAS, etc.

AMA'RO, AMA'RIS, etc.

Inf. AMASSE

(2) **Adjectives used instead of adverbs, adiectiva pro adverbis usurpata:** they show the state of the subject rather than the manner of the action, status agentis, non modus agendi. Vide A. G. sec. 290. Vide V. P.

(3) **Etymologia: AD DE EX**

ADDOCEO, teach in addition; DEDOCEO, unteach; EDOCEO, teach thoroughly. ADDISCO, DEDISCO, EDISCO. ANNUMERO, ENUMERO; etc.

### V. P.

LAETUS AGNO'VI—COGNOVI, with-joy I recognized, found-out.  
INVI'TUS DIMITTO—DIMI'SI, 2 sensus: unwillingly I let go,  
send away

PRUDENS ET SCIENS CONTEMNO—CONTEMPSI, wittingly and  
knowingly I set-at-naught.

IMPRUDENS OFFENDO—OFFENDI, unwittingly I offend (run  
against).

IRATUS RESPONDI, in-anger I answered.

INCO'LUMIS REDII, in-safety I returned.

FREQUENS ROMAE, often at-Rome. N. B. non Genetivus sed  
Locativus casus.

LIBENS v. LIBENTER, willingly. N. B. either form.

SUPPLEX MANUS TENDO—TETENDI, suppliantly I stretch  
forth the hands.

TRISTIS, CAPITE DEMISSO, sad, sadly, with head bowed-down.

SECURUS DE, with-no care, worry, anxiety, as-regards etc.

BENIGNE DICIS—FACIS, you kindly say, do. (response to com-  
pliment etc.).

## QUINQUAGESIMUM PENSUM

### Memini Odi Novi

**Praefatiuncula:** these verbs have perfect stems but the meanings that belong to present stems; Novi is really a perfect from NOSCO and means "I have learned, I know."

(1) NOVI is almost always contracted as follows:

NOSTI-NOSTIS, you know    NORAM, I knew    NORO, I shall know  
NORUNT, they know    NORAS, etc    NORIS, etc.  
NOSSE, to know

(2) Syntax of ME'MINI and its opposite. Vide A. G. sec. 260.

a) constru'tur cum Accusativo obiecti: when used in its literal sense

b) construitur cum Genetivo obiecti: when used figuratively in the meaning "be mindful of"; as, memento mei, remember me.

c) memini takes the Genitive also when it means "to make mention of", as, Caesar recalls this, mentions this, incident in his Commentaries, Caesar in Commentariis suis huius rei meminit.

d) Neuter adjectives used substantively and neuter pronouns take the simple Accusative in a kind of adverbial sense.

(3) Etymologia: frequentativa verba.

They show repeated or forcible action and end in TO, ITO, TITO, or are made from the perfect participle of the simpler verb.

Exempla sunt: CANTO, SALTO, A'GITO, agitate, DICTO, DIC'TITO, insist, VO'LITO, flit, EX'CITO, rouse, stir-up, FAC'TIO, do frequently, practice, VISO, look at attentively, VI'SITO, visit, etc.

### V. P.

U'NICE DI'LIGO—DILEXI, I love particularly.

IMPENSE ODI, I exceedingly hate.

NOLI OBLIVISCI v. DEPO'NERE MEMORIAM don't forget.

PE'NITUS OBLI'TUS SUM, I utterly forgot, have utterly forgotten.

SENTIO—SENSI 2 sensus: feel, perceive.

QUID SENTIS DE-? what do you think of etc, (asking one's opinion)

VERSATUR IN, is occupied in, engaged in.

VERSATUS IN SCRIPTURIS SACRIS—IN RE PUBLICA versed in the Scriptures, in public business.

MEMOR BENEFICII (BENEFICI), ME'MORES, mindful of the kind-deed

MEMOR & IM'MEMOR, m, f, n, Abl. MEMORI, Gen. pl.

ME'MORUM. No Nom. Acc. pl. neuter.

MANSI IN PRIS'TINA SENTENTIA, remained in former opinion.

PASSIM REP'PERI, found here-and-there-throughout.

## LI PENSUM

### Infinitivi

Praefatiuncula: even if these forms cannot be conveniently used in original sentences, they can be learned and reviewed.

#### (1) Paradigmata

##### a) activum verbum

AMA'RE, to love MONE'RE RE'GERE AUDI'RE CA'PERE  
AMAVISSE v. AMASSE, to have loved. MONUISSE, REXISSE,  
AUDIVISSE v. AUDISSE CEPISSE.

AMATURUS A UM ESSE, to be about to love.

##### b) passivum verbum

AMARI, to be loved (getting loved) MONE'RI REGI AUDI'RI  
CAPI  
AMA'TUS A UM ESSE, to have been loved. MONITUS ESSE etc.  
AMA'TUM IRI, to be about to be loved. N. B. not inflected for  
number and gender

#### (2) deponentia: have two passive-looking Infinitives, but with active

MORARI, to delay SEQUI, to follow. (meanings.

MORATUS A UM ESSE, to have delayed SECUTUS A UM  
ESSE, to have followed.

MORATURUS A UM ESSE, to be about to delay SECUTURUS  
A UM ESSE

#### (3) Syntaxis; verba accusandi, damnandi, absolvendi: take Genitive of charge or penalty. Vide A. G. et V. P.

#### (4) Etymologia: SCO, inceptive verbs; they mean "to begin to be". The perfects return to the simple stem; as, augesco, to grow bigger; convalesco, get better, grow stronger; inveterasco, get a foothold, "grow old"; luciscit, it is getting light; incandescentia, white-heat-of-anger; iridescentia; etc.

### V. P.

CRESCO—CREVI, increase. ACCRESCO, DECRESCO, etc.

CONSUESCO—CONSUE'VI—CONSUE'TUM, grow accustomed.  
Perfect means "I am accustomed."

AUGEO PAULA'TIM—AUXI, make greater little by little.

SENSIM SINE SENSU, imperceptibly.

ARGUO DESIDIAE v. INERTIAE, accuse of inactivity, slothfulness.

ABSOLVO CRI'MINIS—ABSOLVI, acquit of charge.

REUS DE VI—DE AM'BITU one-accused of violence, of bribery.

DAMNATUS MAJESTATIS (LAESAE) condemned for treason  
(of injured majesty) LAEDO, injure.

CARCER ET VINCULA prison and bonds. plur. CAR'CERES.

VINCIO CATE'NA—FUNIBUS, m, VINXI—VINCTUM, bind with  
chain, ropes.

NEFARIUM SCELUS, plur. SCE'LERA. hellish crime.

IEMERARIUM FA'CINUS, plur. FACI'NORA, rash deed.  
TE'MERE, rashly.

## LII PENSUM

### Locativus Casus

**Praefatiuncula:** names of towns and small islands and a few other nouns have a seventh case that answers to the question "where?" Where there is no proper form, the Ablative is used as if Locative.

#### (1) Terminationes

a) prima decl.	sec decl.	tertia decl.
AE IS	I IS	E v. I IBUS

b) quarta declinatio: probably like the Ablative.

c) exempla sunt: Romae, Athe'nis E'phesi, Delphis, Cartha'gine v. Carthagini Trallibus, Hieroso'lymis, n. pl.

#### (2) Observationes grammaticae:

a) the simple Accusative denotes "to" and the simple Ablative "from"; but prepositions are used if "oppidum", "urbs", or "insula" precedes, the name being in apposition; as, in oppido Corintho

b) AD with the name of a town means "in the vicinity of" and AB "from the vicinity of."

c) N. B. an adjective used as part of a name is in the SEEMING case of its noun; as, Albae Longae, Novi Eboraci, Novo Portu.

#### (3) Other nouns having locative constructions: RUS, RURE, RURI; DOMUM, DOMO, DOMI, home; but AD DOMUM means "to the house"; TERRA MARIQUE, on land and on sea; AEGER ANIMI, sick-at-heart.

#### (4) Ablativus appositionalis: when an appositive is needed for a Locative, the Latins use the Ablative with or without IN; as, Romae, urbe magna v. in urbe magna.

#### (5) Etymologia

a) AS pl. A'TES, third class: belonging to a place or party; as, S. Thomas Aquinas; nostra'tes, of our nation; optima'tes et popula'res Aristocrats and Democrats; etc.

b) POLIS, f, city; graeca vox; Abl. & Loc. POLI; adj. POLITA'-NUS, POLI'TA, one who. Exempla sunt: Nea'polis, neapolitanus; metropoli'ta; Constantinopolis; symbolum nicaeno-constantino-politanum; etc.

### V. P.

PATRUUS ET A'MITA, uncle and aunt on father's side.

AVUN'culus, uncle on mother's side.

VI'tricus ET NOVERCA step father and step mother.

PRIVIGNUS step son.

PAT'ruE'LES ET CONSOBRI'NI cousins on father's side etc.

AFF'ines ET CONSANGUINEI relatives by marriage and blood.

SANGUIS, m, SAN'guinis, blood; CRUOR, blood from wound.

LEVIR, brother-in-law. (Cf cruentus, bloody.)

GENER ET NURUS, pl. GE'NERI ET NURUS, son-in-law etc.

SOCER ET SOCRUS, pl. SOCRI ET SOCRUS, father-in-law etc.

VIRO ME NUBO, 3, NUPSI, marry (veil myself for a husband).

NUP'IAE, wedding. (CONUBIUM, marriage). N. B. one N.

## LIII PENSUM

### Adiectiva Tertiae Declinationis

**Praefatiuncula:** adjectives of the third declension are described and classified as having one, two, or three terminations; that is, they have one set of endings for all genders (except that the neuter Accusative must be like the Nominative), or two sets with masculine and feminine alike, or else three sets. All plurals have TWO sets of endings.

#### (1) Paradigmata

##### a) dicatalecta

BREVIS	BREVE	BREVES	BREVI
BREVIS		BREVIUM	
BREVI		BREVIBUS	
BREVIEM	BREVE	BREVES (VIS)	BREVI
BREVIS	BREVE	BREVES	BREVI
BREVI		BREVIUS	

AUDAX Abl. AUDA'CE      c) tricatalecta  
[AUDACI      ACER ACRIS ACRE

##### b) monocatalecta

EGENS, Abl. EGENTE,      all other forms dicatalectic except  
[EGENTI      Voc. sing.

(2) **Observatio utilissima:** it is easy to remember that the ONE-TERMINATION adjectives have TWO Ablative forms, I and E, and the TWO and THREE termination adjectives have one Ablative ending, I. Exceptions occur, but need not be learned in advance

(3) **Distinctiuncula:** participles in NS have E in the Abl. sing. if used as verbs, but I if used as mere adjectives.

(4) **Etymologia:** A'BILIS, E'BILIS, I'BILIS, BILIS, ILIS, passive sense, able-to-be-loved etc. Exempla sunt: bella et amabilis puella, pretty and lovable, laudabilis industria, lamentabilis calamitas, probabilis coniectura, worthy of approval, flebilis mors, FLEO, weep, incomparabilis virtus, irremeabile tempus, MEARE, to go, utilis exercitatio, inutilis, prelum portabile britannicum, typewriter, visibilia et invisibilia, indelebilis character est vox theologorum, etc.

## V. P.

FA'CILIS 2 sensus: easy, good-natured. Adv. FA'CILE, easily, readily  
DIFFICILIS, opposite senses. Adv. DIFFICULTER, with difficulty.  
AUDAX adv. AUDACTER daring. AUDEO, dare. N. B. perfect is  
ACER 2 sensus: keen, keen-spirited. [deponent, AUSUS SUM.

GRAVIS, 3 sensus: heavy, serious, serious-minded. Opp. LEVIS,  
LENIS ET MOLLIS, mild & gentle (lenitas, mollitia) [short E  
MITIS ET MISE'RICORS, mild & kind-hearted (mitigare, miseri-  
RUDIS ET AGRESTIS, unpolished and boorish [cordia).

CELER, CE'LERIS, CE'LERE, swift (celeritas, celerare).

CE'LEBER, CE'LEBRIS, CE'LEBRE, 2 sensus: known-to, contain-  
ing, a multitude.

A'LACER ET PROMPTUS AD, alert & prompt in-reference-to.  
ILLUSTRIS ET NOBILIS, celebrated & high-born (ignobilis, il-  
lustrare, nobilitare, make-celebrated.



## LIV PENSUM

### Triginta Vocabula et Phrases

Etymologia: LOGUS, speak, GRAPHUS, write, engrave, paint, SOPHUS, wise. Haec nomina de graecis sunt verum non omnia apud classicos scriptores reperiuntur. Exempla sunt: theo'logus, theologia, theologicus; philologus, etc; psychlogus, psychologia; astro'nomus, astrologus; anatomia et physiologia; entomologus; typo'graphus, typographia, typographicus, typographe'um; lexicographus; sophisma; sophomo'ri in collegio; basi'lica S. Sophi'ae.

### V. P.

PRAETER, beyond, 2 sensus: in addition to, with the exception of NEMO PRAETER ME UNUM—OMNES no one except me alone, all DECEM ALII PRAETER ME ten others besides me. [but me alone PRAETER AETA'TEM CAL'LIDUS, shrewd beyond one's age; cf [CALLEO, know; calliditas

PRAETER v. PRAETERQUAM, same as NISI.

PRAETERQUAM QUOD except that.

PRAETEREA besides, except. V. g. vox et praeterea nihil.

PRAETEREO go-past, skip. Cf praetermitto.

SUAVIS ODOR—GUSTUS (IV) pleasant, attractive smell, taste.

DULCIS, sweet. Opp. AMA'RUS, bitter.

MOS, m, pl. MORES custom, manner. As, more meo, censor morum, [philosophia moralis

BENE MORATUS—MALE well conditioned; as, civitas, schola.

HAUD MEDI'OCRIS VOLUPTAS no slight pleasure.

EX COMMU'NI OMNIUM NOSTRUM SENTENTIA, from, accord- [ing to the common opinion etc.

PAR EI, pl. PARES, PARIA equal to him, her, it Cf. com'paro.

TENUIS TU'NICA, VESTIS, CUTIS, thin tunic, clothing, skin. N. [B. all feminine.

PRAECEPTUM FERTUR, pl. PRAECI'PITES, is-borne head-long.

INGENS MOLES, f, huge structure (dike, etc.).

SEGNIS IN'DOLES, sluggish disposition.

SUB'OLUS v. PROLES, f, offspring (Cf. proletarius).

ARDUA RUPES, steep cliff (hard to reach). Cf. rupi'capra, chamois

VULPES, f, IN SPECU, fox in den, cave.

VI'RIDE NEMUS, GRAMEN, green woody-place, grass.

SICCUM SOLUM, dry ground (Opp. MA'DIDUM, U'MIDUM).

AESTAS, f, summer. AESTI'VUS.

HIEMS, f, winter (adj. HIBERNUS, HIEMALIS).

VER, n, ET AUTUMNUS, spring & fall. (adj. VERNUS).

CALOR ET FRIGUS, pl. CALORES ET FRI'GORA) heat & cold.

PULVIS, m, ET CINIS, m, dust & ashes (Cf. pulverize, incinerate).

AGGER ET VINEA (pl. AG'GERES), mound & shed (milit.).

## LV PENSUM

### Diminutiva Nomina

**Praefatiuncula:** diminutives are words with an ending that means "little"; often there is also the added idea of affection, "dear little" or of contempt, "miserable little."

**Observatio philologica:** num augmentativa quoque nomina habeat sermo latinus pro certo dicere non possum. Considera ea propria nomina quae in O exeunt, ut, Fronto, (frons, f, forehead) et Naso (nasus, nose).

(1) Anglica diminutiva: end in LET, LING, KIN, OCK, ETTE and IE; there are also some diminutive endings that come from Latin and Greek, and the modern languages.

(2) Latina diminutiva exeunt in ULUS & OLUS, CULUS & I'culus, ILLUS & ELLUS.

a) ULUS is the ordinary ending and changes to OLUS after a vowel; CULUS is used after S, N, R: I'culus are used with vowel stems and fourth declension nouns; ELLUS & ILLUS are double diminutives, that is, made from real or supposed diminutives.

b) Exempla sunt: parvulus, globulus, fili'olus, Tulli'ola, dear little Tullia, gladi'olus, flos'culus, frater'culus, soror'cula, oratiun'cula, ponti'culus, arti'culus, (ARTUS, limb), cel'lula, 'cellularis textura, oppi'dulum, mulier'cula (vox contemnētis), misellus servulus, obeliscus, asteriscus, etc.

(3) Gender: the gender of the diminutive follows the integer.

(4) Diminutives from diminutives (minuta de minutis), as, ta'bula, tabella; here belong diminutives in ELLUS & ILLUS.

(5) N. B. Not every noun or adjective in ULUS means "little." E. g. lectulus is merely "couch."

### V. P.

PRAE, praep. abl. 2 sensus: compared-with, because-of (especially [obstructions, as, immobilis prae pondere])  
ELINGUIS PRAE METU, MOERORE, VERECUNDIA, speechless  
for fear, sorrow, modesty.

METO, 3, METUI, METU'TUM, fear-apprehensively.

PRAEBEO, (have-before-one), cause, furnish (trouble etc).

PROPE'MODUM CAELESTIS PRAE, TERRESTRIS, almost heav-  
enly compared-with.

DIVES PRAE CETERIS, DI'VITES, rich compared-with the rest.

[(PRAETER CETEROS, beyond others, who are rich, too).]

NECTO RETE, NEC'TERE, NEXUI, NEXUM, weave net.

I'EXTO, TE'XERE, TEXUI, TEXTUM, weave (ARANEAM,  
[FLORES, web, flowers]).

HOMUNCIO v. HOMUN'culus, manikin, petty-man.

IGNICULUS v. SCINTILLA, spark.

INCENDIUM ET RAPI'NA, conflagration & looting.

FASCICULUS, bundle, package.

## LVI PENSUM

### Genetivus Obiecti

**Praefatiuncula:** the Genitive is said to be subjective or objective. The distinction is easy. For example, love of a man for his children: the man does the loving and the Genitive is subjective; love of books: the books are loved and the Genitive is objective. Possessive Genitives are subjective.

(1) Gen. of object with adjectives. Vide A. G.

Adjectives meaning desire, knowledge, memory, fulness, power, sharing, guilt and their opposites; verbals in AX; and adjectives in ANS & ENS that denote habit of mind; as, *amans patriae*, patriotic, *tenax propo'siti*, tenacious of purpose, *sui im'potens*, unable-to control himself. Vide A. G. No. 349.

(2) Genitive of nouns with like meaning; but "of" is often not the most appropriate word for the English translation. As, "*petitio hono'rum*", the seeking of honors, running for office, "*opinio virtu'tis*", the opinion, i. e. the ascription in people's minds of valor, reputation for valor; "*precatio deorum*", entreaty of the gods, prayer to the gods.

(3) Etymologia

a) AX, IX, OX: adjectives so ending can be often guessed from English words in "acity", "icity", "ocity." *Exempla sunt: tenax, verax, mendax, felix, infe'lix, ferox*, etc. Plurals end in A'CES, ACIA etc.

b) verbals in AX often show aggressive tendency; as, *pugnax*, predisposed to fight, *ferax*, fertile (FERT, bears) etc.

### V. P.

CU'PIDUS BELLANDI—BELLI—PACIS desirous of warring, war, peace.

CONSCIUS MIHI INIURIAE conscious to myself of injury (wrong done).

ARTIS PERITUS skilful of art, skilful in his art. Also ARTE.

EXPERTS RATIONIS-plur. EXPERTES shareless of reason, without

IURIS CONSULTUS (IURE) learned in the law. [reason.

GNARUS BATUENDI—VENANDI (dep), skilled at fencing, hunting

IGNA'RUS ET IN'SOLENS, unacquainted & unused-to.

INSOLENS, 3 sensus: unused to, unusual, insolent.

CAPAX TOTIUS POPULI, able-to-hold (e. g. theatre, stage).

IMMA'NIS BELUA, huge monster-of-an-animal (elephant).

TURPIS ET DEFORMIS, ugly-looking & ill-shaped: also, base, dis-

MIRUM QUAM v. MIRUM QUANTUM, marvelously [graceful.

## LVII PENSUM

### Comparative Nomina

*Præfatiuncula: repetantur anglica comparativa.*

(1) *Terminationes comparativæ.*

a) *exit comparativus gradus in IOR, m, f, IUS, n, adv. pluraliter IO'RES, m, f, IO'RA, n.*

b) *exempla sunt: clarior, pulchrior, miserior, gravior, diligentior, atrocior.*

(2) *Tres sensus: more, rather, too. The idea of "rather" is "more" than one WOULD look for," that of "too" is "more than one SHOULD look for."*

(3) *MAGIS & MINUS: as in English, the Latins use "more" and "less" when a comparative form is lacking or not desired; as, MAGIS IDONEUS, more suitable; MINUS, HERCLE, MERITO MEO, too-little, I swear, for my deserts (according to my merit).*

(4) *THAN is expressed in two ways.*

a) *by the Abl. of comparison, but only if the comparative adjective is Nom. or Acc. Exempla: Cicerone eloquentior, eloquentiorem.*

b) *by QUAM, connecting like cases, as, eloquentior quam Cicero, eloquentioris quam Ciceronis, etc.*

c) *QUAM is always usable except in expressions like "than whom" and "than which"; as, than whom no one ever etc, QUO NEMO UNQUAM etc; than-which-thing; what could be more detestable? quo quid destabilius etc*

d) *promiscua exempla comparationis: levior pluma (Abl), levior quam pluma (Nom); sapientior Solone—Salomone; Platone politior, (more polished); ditior (divitior) Crasso—Croeso; patria vita carior; luce clarior; certo certius, more certain than certainty; venenum (to'xicum) opio velocius, poison quicker-acting than poppy-juice; "melior est canis vivus leone mortuo" (Eccl. IX, 4).*

(5) *Etymologia: TER & ESTER, TRIS & ESTRIS (all third declension), belonging to*

a) *nomina in TER & ESTER exeuntia tricatalecta sunt.*

b) *exempla: equester ordo; paludester; silvestris; terrestris; etc.*  
V. P.

*MULTO MELIOR, much better (better by-much).*

*PAULLO PEIOR, a little worse (worse by a little).*

*CA'PITE PROCERIOR (PROCE'RUS) a head taller (taller by a [head.*

*SEX ANNIS MAIOR NATU, 6 years older (greater as-to-birth).*

*ALIQUANTO ANGUSTIOR—SPISSIOR, somewhat narrower, more-ANGUSTIAE, straits (lit. & fig.) [compact, slow difficult.*

*LONGE POTIOR—HONESTIOR, far more-preferable, creditable.*

*VEL POTIUS v. ATQUE ADEO, or rather (correcting statement).*

*PATRONUS ET LIBERTUS, patron (ex-master) & freedman (ex-slave).*

*INGENUUS ET VERNA, free-born & slave-born-in-family.*

*NON SOLUM v. NON MODO v. NON TANTUM, not only, not SED ETIAM v. VERUM ETIAM, but even (also). [merely.*

## DUODESEXAGE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Comparativa Continuantur

(1) Paradigmata

BREVIOR	BREVIUS	BREVIO'RES	BREVIO'RA
BREVIO'RIS		BREVIO'RUM	
BREVIO'RI		BREVIO'RIBUS	
BREVIO'REM	BREVIUS	BREVIO'RES (IS)	BREVIO'RA
BREVIOR	BREVIUS	BREVIO'RES	BREVIO'RA
BREVIORE (I)		BREVIO'RIBUS	
PLUS	PLURES, m, f,	PLURA	
PLURIS	PLURIUM		
	PLU'RIBUS		
PLUS	PLURES (IS)	PLURA	
PLURE	PLU'RIBUS		

- (2) PLUS: in the singular followed by a genitive, as, plus pecuniae, more money; in the plural an adjective.
- (3) Comparative for positive, comparativum pro absoluto: the Latins are fond of comparatives, in the sense or "rather", where English uses the positive; as, Britannia Maior, Asia Minor, schola superior, latinitas recentior, saepius (often, oftener than one might suppose), notabiliores consonantes, etc.
- (4) Double comparatives: the Latins say "longer than broader", longior quam latior; but with MAGIS each adjective is positive. Exempla sunt: loquacior quam prudentior, more talkative than prudent; verius quam prudentius, more truthfully than prudently, with more truth than discretion.
- (5) Modifiers: either the Ablative of the degree of comparison, as, multo maior, or an adverb, as, longe potior.
- (6) Ablatives amounting to a phrase: chiefly seven. Vide A. G. sec. 406, A
- (7) The diminutive endings are added to the neuter; as, saepiuscule, pretty often; maiusculus, minusculus.

### V. P.

CERTIOR FACTUS DE informed about, made-more-certain.  
 MAIOREM IN MODUM greatly, unto a greater degree.  
 BIS TANTO MELIOR twice as good, better by twice so much.  
 UNO PLUS ERRORUM one more error, e. g. in your essay than in [mine; more of mistakes by-one etc.

PLUS AEQUO—SO'LITO more than-what-is-fair; than-what-is-usual  
 CITIUS OPINIO'NE OMNIUM quicker than every one thought,  
 SIMUL A'QUE as soon as. [than-was-the-opinion.  
 MOX UBI as soon as. N. B. UBI where, when.

TANTUM NON STATIM AB, almost at once after (just not from).  
 TANTUM'MODO v. SOLUM'MODO, merely  
 TANTUM QUOD VENERAM CUM, I had just come when etc.  
 TANTUM QUOD NON NOMINAT, he just does not name etc.

## LIX PENSUM

### Superlativa Nomina

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: ex huius pensi doctrina sescenta nomina quae apud recentiores scriptores frequentantur commode explicari possunt; qualia sunt "Rector Magnificentissimus," His Magnificence, the Rector, Regina Serenissima, Her Serene Majesty (Voc. Your Serene Majesty). Eminentissimus, Reverendissimus, Vir Clarissimus, cetera. Minus latine dicitur "Sua Sanctitas" et eiusmodi tituli; sed illud "ipsissima verba," quod nonnulli affectant, magis comice et licenter quam latine dici constat. Ego vero, qui interdum mihi aliquid comici permittere consuevi, Erasmianam audentiam loquendi imitatus, quendam hominem qui nefaria adductus mente aliis nocendi, sociis eiusdem scholae, pessimo cuique discipulo patrocinari solebat nomine Asinissimi afficere non dubitavi.

- (1) Terminationes et sensus: ISSIMUS A UM, 2 sensus: very, most. Exempla sunt: clarissimus, brevissimus, diligentissimus, atrocissimus
- (2) RIMUS: adjectives in ER add RIMUS A UM; as, pulcher'rimus, acerrimus. MATURUS has both MATURISSIMUS and MATUR-RIMUS.
- (3) LIMUS: GRA'CILIS, FACILIS, SIMILIS HUMILIS and their compounds add LIMIS; as, facil'limus, difficillimus.
- (4) DICUS, saying. FICUS, making, doing, VOLUS, wishing, form comparisons as if from adjectives in NS; as, bene'volus, benevolentior, etc.
- (5) MA'XIME and MI'NIME: used where a superlative ending is either not found or not wanted.
- (6) Observatio syntactica: SIMILIS naturally requires a Dative; but the Genitive also is found, especially with names of persons; as similis Ciceronis.

### V. P.

OPTIMUS, best, very good. Opp. PES'SIMUS.  
MAX'IMUS, greatest, very large. Opp. MI'NIMUS.  
MAXIME, especially, very greatly, most.  
MINIME, least, very little, not at all.

GRA'CILIS 2 sensus: slender, simple in style of language.  
HU'MILIS 2 sensus: low-down, near ground, humble (in good or bad sense).

VERI-SIMILIS, "like the true." VERISIMILITUDO, probability.  
SOMNIANTI SIMILIS—STUPENTI, like one-in-a-dream, in a maze

IAM BONUS QUAM QUI OPTIMUS, as good as the best (as he who is best

IAM BENE QUAM QUI OPTIME, as well as the one that does best.

IAM LO'CUPLES QUAM QUI MAXIME, as rich as the richest.  
Also responsible.

PLURIMUM OMNIUM POSSE, to be the most powerful of all.

## SEXAGE'SIMUM PENSUM

### Observationes in Comparativa et Superlativa

Praefatiuncula: irregular and defective comparisons are given in full in all grammars. This lesson treats of certain peculiarities of construction and usage.

- (1) QUAM, VEL, UNUS: used to intensify the superlative; as, quam primum, as soon as possible; quam plurimi, as many as possible; vel plurimum omnium, the very most of all; vel minimus, the very least; unus vir doctissimus totius Americae, the one most learned man in all America. POSSE can be always added in its right form after QUAM.
- (2) THE—THE as, "the more-the merrier": QUO—EO v. QUO—HOC; also. QUANTO TANTO. Ablative of degree of difference, "by what-by this", "by-what-amount by-so-much." N. B. THE is not the article, but an old Anglo-Saxon Instrumental case. Vide V. P.
- (3) Abl. gradus differentiae in sensu causali: EO and HOC (by-this-amount) pass readily into the idea of "on-this-account" and are followed by QUOD (because) or by another comparative with QUO (meaning "as", "in-as-much-as", "in-proportion-as"). English often says "all the more (less) because, as" etc. Exempla: EO PLUS CULPAE QUOD, all the more blame because etc.; HOC MAIORE SPE, on-this-account with more hope etc; EO MINUS DUBITATIONIS QUO SAEPIUS, all the less hesitation in proportion as the oftener etc. Vide A. G. sec. 414, a, notam
- (4) Neutra pro masculinis: it is considered elegant in Latin to use NIHIL and QUID for NEMO and QUIS; as, quid est nobis laboriosius? who is more burdened-with-work than we? quid est te infortunatius? who is more-unlucky than you?
- (5) Partitive use of comparatives: adjectives denoting order or succession, especially in the superlative, also CETERUS, MEDIVS, RELIQUUS, remaining, show not WHAT THING but WHAT PART is meant; as, summus mons, top of the mountain; media via, middle of the way. To express "the middle road" say "media viarum."
- (6) Etymologia: CORS, plur. COR'DES, CORDIA, mind, state of mind. Exempla sunt: miseriors, misericordia, cordatus (intel-ligent), concordia, discordia. concordare, concordantia, etc.

V. P.

PROXIMUS, nearest, last, next (of time or place before or after).  
PROXIMUS MIHI, ME A ME. N. B. all constructions are used.  
PROXIME ET SECUNDUM CICERONEM next to and after Cicero.  
PROPIOR, nearer.

PROPINQUUS, 2 sensus: near-by, relative.

LONGINQUUS, 2 sensus: distant, long-lasting.

APPROPINQUARE LOCO v. AD LOCUM to draw nigh a place.

CEDO, CE'DERE, CESSI, CESSUM 2 sensus: go, yield. N. B. many

QUO TARDIOR EO TUTIOR, the slower the safer. [compounds

EO TUTIOR QUO TARDIOR. (same idea).

MULTIS PARTIBUS SUPERIOR—INFERIOR, in many respects  
higher, lower.

NE MINIMA QUIDEM EX PARTE, not in the least (verus etc).

## LXI PENSUM

### Quarta Declinatio

**Præfatiuncula:** the fourth declension is a modification of the second. It does not change in the Voc. sing., and US in Gen. sing. and plural is long.

(1) **Paradigmata**

FRUCTUS	FRUCTUS	CORNU	CORNUA
FRUCTUS	FRUCTUUM	CORNUS	CORNUUM
FRUCTUI (FRUCTU)			
	FRUCTIBUS	CORNU	CORNIBUS
FRUCTUM	FRUCTUS	"	etc.
FRUCTUS	FRUCTUS	"	
FRUCTU	FRUCTIBUS	"	

(2) **UBUS:** ARTUS joint, PORTUS, harbor, dissyllables in CUS, like ACUS, LACUS, also some other nouns occasionally, make UBUS in the Dat. Abl. plur.

(3) **Genus:** four neuters in U and eleven feminines in US, like MANUS, ANUS, DOMUS, IDUS (Ides).

(4) **DOMUS** has some second declension forms; learn gradually.

(5) **Etymologia:** divinatio nominum quartæ declinationis.

a) often guessed from English derivatives in UAL and UOUS, Latin UALIS, UOSUS; as, casus, gradus, intellectus, manus, spiritus, adj. spiritualis v. spiritalis, sexus, sensus etc.

b) often like perfect participles and mean the same as TIO, act of. **Exempla sunt:** adventus, eventus, significatus, ictus, accessus, ascensus, rogatu, permissu, iussu, iniussu, visus, auditus, tactus, gustatus, gustare, taste, etc.

### V. P.

**CIS** v. **CITRA** TIBERIM, this side of the Tiber. Opp. **ULTRA**. **CITERIOR** PROVINCIA the hither province. Opp. **ULTERIOR**. **ULTRA** VIRES MEAS, beyond my strength. **VIRES**, VIRIUM, etc. **TRANS** FRETUM—MARE—LACUM across the bay, sea, lake.

**VICTOR** EXERCITUS—INVICTUS, victorious army; unconquered v. invincible.

**NOVISSIMUM** AGMEN, last-part-of army-on-the-march.

**PINUS**, f, ET QUERCUS, f, pine and oak. N. B. pinus makes pinorum. **ACUBUS**, f, **PINGO**—PINXI, paint with needles, embroider. [pinis.

**GUSTATUS** ET OLFACTUS, taste & smell.

**OLEO** (c. Acc), smell-of. (OLFACIO, get-a-smell-of).

**NARES**, NARIUM, f, nostrils. (NASUS, outward organ).

**FRAGOR**, m, ET SONITUS, crash & sound.



## LXII PENSUM

### Triginta Vocabula et Phrases

**Etymologia:** ATUS, 2 **sensus:** office, "ship", organized group-of.  
**Exempla:** consulatus, magistratus, senatus (group of Elders), exercitus, trained-army, equitatus et peditatus, calvary & infantry, papatus, pontificatus, episcopatus et diaconatus, caliphatus (NL); cf. anglica directorate, pastorate, baccalaureate.

### V. P.

ULTRO CITROQUE, hither and thither.

ULTRO POLLICETUR—POLLICITUS EST, promises of own accord (not asked).

SPONTE v. SPONTE SUA, of his own motion (not forced, coactus).

ULTOR, avenger. (ULCISCITUR, take vengeance on).

NEQUAM ET IM'PROBUS (NEQUIOR, NEQUISSIMUS), worthless & wicked.

NEQUISSIMUS OMNIUM BI'PEDUM, greatest rascal that walks on two feet (most-worthless of all bipeds).

FRUGI (indecl), FRUGALIOR, FRUGALISSIMUS, thrifty.

DIU, DIUTIUS, DIUTISSIME (no adj.)

SUMO POENAS AB—ΣUMPSI, take penalties from (punish).

DO POENAS (TIBI), pay penalty (to-you, be-punished by you).

TORQUEO, TORSI, TORTUM, 2 **sensus:** twist, brandish (lancearm)

SOLVO, 3, SOLVI. SOLU'TUM, untie, loose (cf. LIGARE, bind).

AESTUS, IV, 3 **sensus:** surge, tide, heat (as billowy).

SINUS, 2 **sensus:** bosom, bay or gulf (geog.)

HI'LARI VULTU, of cheerful countenance.

IUSSU MEO, at my command (Opp. INIUSSU MEO, without).

PASCO, 3, PAVI, PASTUM, feed (sheep etc) cf. PASTOR.

COEPTUS FIERI—DE'SITUS, begun to be done, ceased. (note

FLUO 3, FLUXI, FLUXUM, flow. [double passives].

STRUO, STRUXI, STRUCTUM, pile, arrange (one above another, [side-by-side]).

NASCITUR AB -DE -EX, is born of (NATUS, NASCITURUS).

MO'RITUR (suppl.), MORTUUS, MORITURUS, die (DEMORI-  
[TUR, EMORITUR]).

O'RITUR (suppl.), ORTUS EST, arise (ORITURUS). ADORI-  
[TUR, attacks

AB ORTU SOLIS USQUE AD OCCA'SUM, from sun-rise to sun-set.

PLUIT, PLUVIT, rains (PLUVIA, shower, PLUVIUS, adj).

NINGIT ET GRAN'DINAT (NINXIT) snows & hails.

TONAT ET FUL'GURAT (TONUIT, cf. VETUIT, SONUIT)  
thunders & lightens).

TONITRUS ET FULGUR (n.) thunder & lightning.

STRE'PITUS ET TUMULTUS, noise & tumult.

SUSURRI ET MUR'MURA, whisperings & murmurs (loud).

## LXIII PENSUM

### Quinta Declinatio

**Præfatiuncula:** the fifth declension is a modification of the first.

#### (1) Paradigmata

RES RES	DIES DIES	FIDES
REI RERUM	DIE'I DIE' RUM	FI'DEI
REI REBUS	DIE'I DIE' BUS	FI'DEI
REM RES	DIEM DIES	FIDEM
RES RES	DIES DIES	FIDES
RE REBUS	DIE DIE' BUS	FIDE

(2) **Accentuatio:** vowels before vowels are short; vowels between vowels are long. N. B. accents like "uni'us" are exceptions.

(3) **Numerus:** only two nouns of the fifth declension have complete plurals, RES and DIES.

(4) **Genus:** there are no neuters; only DIES and MERIDIES are masculine. DIES is feminine when it means "time," and in later Latin.

(5) **Pro etymologia:** RES (thing, matter, affair) with a modifying adjective makes many terms which otherwise Latin would lack. *Exempla sunt:* res publica, commonwealth, State; novae res, revolution; res navalis, the navy, as an institution; res maritimae, navigation, as a science; schola rei dentariae, school of dentistry; res secundae v. prosperae, prosperity; res adversae, adversity; res Christiana, Christianity, as a cause; res militaris, science of warfare; res rustica, agriculture; res frumentaria, forage; etc.

### V. P.

TERTIO DIE QUAM, the third day after. N. B. POST is understood POST TERTIUM DIEM QUAM, the third day after. [before QUAM PRIDIE EIUS DIEI—POSTRIDIE the day before, the day afterwards PRIDIE QUAM, the day before. N. B. this is a conjunction.

INFRA, adv. praep. 4 sensus: below (time, place, number, degree).

SUPRA, adv. praep. 4 sensus: above (opp. to INFRA).

AURIUM TENUS, up to the ears. AURIS, f. ear.

PECTORE TENUS, to the breast. N. B. TENUS takes Abl. sing. or Gen. plur.

RE v. RE VERA v. REAPSE, in reality. Cf. REA'LIS, vox [philosophica

VERBO v. NOMINE v. SPECIE, in word, name, appearance. Opp. [to above.

NIHIL MEA REFERT—MAGISTRI, it concerns me not-at-all, it concerns the teacher etc. N. B. quasi, MEA RE FERT, RE MAGISTRI INTEREST, same meaning and construction as REFERT. N. B. RE [has long E.

## LXIV PENSUM

### Quinta Declinatio continuatur

- (1) Plurals in part, pluralia ex parte: some nouns have Nom. & Acc. plur; as, acies, facies, glacies, effigies, series, species, spes. For the Gen. and Dat. plural of "species" Cicero says "formarum", "formis"; but later writers use "specie'rum", "specie'bus."
- (2) Heteroclites, hetero'clita, vary between two declensions. Many fifth declension nouns have also first declension forms; as, materia & materies, saevitia & saevities, duritia & durities.
- (3) OMNIA as neuter plural used substantively would be ambiguous in the Gen. Dat. and Abl.; therefore careful writers use "omnium rerum" etc. So also HAEC, QUAE, etc.
- (4) Dativus commodi et incommodi (referring to no one word in particular); as, propono tibi ante oculos, I set before your eyes. This use includes
  - a) Dativus iudicantis; as, eris mihi Apollo, you will be to me an Apollo (as good as Apollo in my eyes).
  - b) Dativus separationis (as done TO one); as, mihi ablatus, ereptus, extortus, taken away from me, snatched, wrested.
  - c) Dativus relativus; as, bidui iter expeditis, a two-days' journey for-persons-unencumbered; in laeva parte domum intrantibus, on the left AS YOU ENTER the house (to-persons-entering).
  - d) Dativus e'thicus, showing personal interest; as, valetne mihi pater tuus? is your dear father well?
- (5) Etymologia: VE, beyond, not; as, vestibulum, vecors, not intelligent, vecordia, vesa'nus, vesania, vegrandis, 2 sensus: very small, very large.

### V. P.

ACIES, 3 sensus: edge of tool, glance of eyes, line of battle (army [likened to a sword]).  
 REQUIES, f. Acc. REQUIEM, REQUIE'TEM. Abl. REQUIE.  
 MUCRO PUGIO'NIS, point of dagger. [REQUIE'TE, rest.  
 PUNGO, PU'PUGI, PUNCTUM, stab, puncture.

CIRCUM v. CIRCA v. CIR'CITER, adv. & praep. around.  
 CIRCUMCIRCA, round about.

CORAM ARBITRO, IU'DICE, before the judge. ARBITER also means "witness."

CORAM, face-to-face. In I Cor. XIII the Vulgate has "facie ad faciem"

COQUO, COXI, COCTUM, cook (CON'COQUO, digest).  
 MANDO, MANDI, MANSUM, chew. Later Latin, MANDUCARE.  
 BIBO, BIBI, BI'BITUM, drink.

EDO v. COM'EDO, COME'DI, COME'SUM, eat. N. B. some forms [of E'DERE look like forms of ESSE, but have long E; as, ES, [EST, ESTIS, ESSE, etc. Vide gram.

## LXV PENSUM

### Gerundium

*praefatiuncula*: we have had several examples of gerunds, as "ratio indicandi" and "in latine loquendo." The gerund is virtually a distinct part of speech, being a compound of verb and noun, as the participle is of verb and adjective.

#### (Paradigmata

AMANDI, of loving MONENDI REGENDI AUDIENDI CAPI-  
AMANDO, to, for loving. [ENDI

AMANDUM, loving, (with prepositions and never with object).

AMANDO, by loving; also with prepositions.

- (2) Infinitivus pro Nominativo gerundii: where the Nominative is required or a direct object, the Latins use the Infinitive; as, *meum est iudicare*; *cupio cognoscere*. But for oblique cases they use the gerund, even where English would have the Infinitive; as, the desire to know Latin, *cupido latine sciendi* (of-knowing Latin).

#### (3) Casus gerundii

a) in genere: no object in classical Latin after Dat. Acc. or Abl. with a preposition; but Gen. and simple Abl. (meaning "by") used both transitively and intransitively.

b) in specie: Gen. common with the Ablatives CAUSA v. GRATIA, for-the-purpose-of, as, *discendi causa*; Dat. mostly the word SOLVENDO, able-to-pay (*quasi subintell. PAR*); Acc. with AD, with-a-view-to, for-the-purpose-of, and INTER, while-in-the-act-of.

c) De Genetivo gerundii cum alio Genetivo pro Accusativo constructo vide grammaticos; sed haec res praetermitti potest.

#### (4) Etymologia: three Greek formatives.

a) ARCHI-, chief.

-ARCHA, m, ruler.

-ISSA, f, feminine termination.

b) *Exempla sunt*: architectus, archipirata, archiepiscopus et archidiaconus, archimandrita, archipresbyter, archisynagogus in synagoga, archididas'calus, head-master, archimagi'rus, chef, etc; monarcha, patriarcha, gymnasiarcha, haeresiarcha, tetrarcha v. tetrarches (I decl), etc; princeps et principissa Walliae, dux et ducissa, marchio et marchionissa, abbas et abbatissa in abbatis, pl. abba'tes. N. B. haec vocabula partim apud ipsum Ciceronem reperiuntur, partim ad seriorem latinitatem pertinent.

#### V. P.

IAM NULLA CAUSA AMPLIUS MORANDI, DE-, IM-, no longer any reason for delaying further.

PARATUS AD RESPONDENDUM, ready to answer. PARO, make ready.

EXIGUUM SPATIUM AD DELIBERANDUM, scanty space to deliberate.

MA'CHINA AD SUENDUM, sewing machine. SU'ERE, to sew. Cf. SUTOR, cobbler

MUNUS PUBLICAE DOCENDI, office, position of teaching in-a-public-capacity

MUNUS, n, MU'NERA 2 sensus: gift, present; position, function.

POTESTAS VITAE ET NECIS, power of life and death. NEX, f, NECARE, to kill

IS QUEM PENES EST etc., he in-the authority-of whom it is, with whom it rests,

CIGNO, 3, GENUI, GENITUM, beget. (cf. genitor, genitrix, unigenitus) (etc.

PARIO, 3, PE'PERI, PARTUM, bring-forth, lay (ova), produce. Cf. ovi'parus,

FRANGO, 3, FRE'GI, FRACTUM, break (crus, vas). (dei'para.

EFFRINGO -CON, -PER.

## LXVI PENSUM

### Gerundivum

Praefatiuncula: the gerundive must be carefully distinguished both from the gerund, which it confusingly resembles in form, and from the passive Infinitive, though the gerundive is often rendered "to be loved" etc.

(1) Paradigmata

AMANDUS A UM MONENDUS REGENBUS AUDIENDUS  
CAPIENDUS

- (2) Sensus et interpretationes: AMANDUS, person-to-be-loved, thing-to-be-loved, that-must-be-loved, necessary-to-be-loved, etc. The nearest English ending is "able" in "payable," when it means "that must be paid." Thus, DELENDUS EST CARTHAGO, Carthage is a-city-to-be-destroyed, must be destroyed, is to-be-destroyed.
- (3) Dativus agentis: the gerundive takes the Dative of the agent whose duty it is to do the act; the idea is possessive. Thus, hoc pensum mihi faciendum est, this task is to be-done by-me, I HAVE IT TO DO. But the Abl. agentis is used where a Dative would be confusing.
- (4) Verba dandi et accipiendi: the gerundive is used with verbs meaning "to give", "to assign," "to undertake" etc; as, the teacher gave us this task to do, magister nobis hoc pensum faciendum dedit.
- (5) Gerundivum pro gerundio: where English would suggest a gerund and object, the Latins MAY and sometimes MUST use a gerundive in full adjectival agreement with the noun; as, for the sake of learning letters, litteras discendi causa, or, litterarum discendarum causa. With the prepositions AD and IN the latter construction is the ONLY one. Thus, to judge living and dead, ad vivos et mortuos iudicandos; in reading literature, in litteris legendis.
- (6) Secunda coniugatio periphrastica: the gerundive with SUM.
- (7) Etymologia: PO'LA, seller; PO'LUM, v. POLE'UM, place of sale. (graeca). Exempla sunt: bibliopola, thermopola, thermopolium, oenopole'um, wine-shop; pantopola, grocer, pantopoleum, pharmacopola; etc. Not all these words are good Latin.

V. P.

DELEO MA'CULAM, INFAMIAM; DELE'VI, DELE'TUM, wipe  
out stain, disgrace.

RELINQUO INFECTUM, INTACTUM; RELI'QUI, RELICTUM,  
leave undone, untouched.

NON SUNT AUDIENDI QUI etc, they should not be-listened-to  
who etc.

EXEMPLAR OMNIBUS IMITANDUM, pl. EXEMPLARIA, a copy,  
model to-be-imitated by all. IMITA'TUR, depon.

TRIUMVIRI REIPUBLICAE CONSTITUENDAE, Committee of  
Three for-establishing the Commonwealth.

DELECTUS AD REM CONFICIENDAM, chosen to perform the  
matter.

DE'LIGO, 3, DELE'GI: E- (pick-out); COL- (collect); DELECTUS,  
CURA HAEC AUFERENDA, have these-things taken away. [IV, levy.

LOCO REFCIENDUM, give-out-by-contract to-be-repaired.

CONDU'CO, 4 sensus: lead-together, be-conductive, hire (house),  
undertake-by-contract.

PREHENDO v. PRENDU, PREHENDI, seize (PALLIO, by cloak);  
AP-, COM-

DEPREHENSUS IN MENDACIO—IN FRAUDE, f, caught in lie,  
fraud.

## LXVII PENSUM

### Partitivus Genetivus

Præfatiuncula ad magistrum: ad ea quibus huius opusculi exiguitas non sufficit cognoscenda Allen et Greenough tironibus nominabis; ipse si his grammaticis non es contentus, Madvigium fructuosissime consulere potes.

#### (1) Regula Partitivi Genetivi

a) anglice: words denoting a part are followed by the Genitive of the word denoting the whole or the nature of the part mentioned.

b) latine: Genetivus partitivus cum vocibus quae partem denotant constructus declarat unde sit ea pars aut qualis sit.

#### (2) Partitivae voces: besides those words that we should naturally use aright, note in particular.

a) neuter adjectives and pronouns used substantively—these only in Nom. or Acc. and almost never with a preposition; as, quantum spatii, how much space, paulum morae, a trifle of delay, aliquantum lucri—damni, somewhat of-gain, loss.

b) adverbs of quantity, time, and place; as, satis pecuniae, ubi terrarum? (where on earth), tum temporis, eo furoris, to-that-pitch of frenzy.

c) distinctio: the partitive Genitive emphasizes quality; as, quid consilii? what-kind of advice? Quod consilium? what advice?

#### (3) Third declension adjectives ALWAYS AGREE and are never partitive; second-declension adjectives MAY agree; as, nihil memorabile, aliquid boni v. aliquid bonum.

#### (4) OMNES has no partitive construction, since it denotes the whole; so also words used where there is no thought of the rest, as, multi discipuli absunt (I am not thinking of the others).

#### (5) Etymologia: meditativa verba come from verbs real or imagined, show eagerness of action, and end in ESSO, ES'SERE, ESSI'VI ESSI'TUM. Exempla sunt: capesso, take eager hold of, facesso, do eagerly.

### V. P.

ORBIS TERRAE v. TERRARUM, the whole earth. ORBIS, m. circle, ring, etc.

UBI GENTIUM SUMUS? where on earth are we (where of the nations)?

UBICUMQUE TERRARUM ET GENTIUM? wheresoever in the whole earth?

MINIME GENTIUM! never in the world!

PRAESERTIM ID AETATIS, especially at that age. ID, adv. Acc. "at that point"

NUNC TEMPORIS? at present.

PLURIMUM TOTIUS GALLIAE (POTEST, VALET) is strongest in all Gaul.

COMPLURES-IA a considerable number. N. B. no idea of comparison

ARCESSO v. ACCERSO, cause to come, send for.

ACCIO, summon. N. B. different from above, since the person or thing may not arrive

LACESSO, provoke, stir up, challenge; e. g. bello, maledictis, sponsione, a bet.

CONTINUO v. EXTEMPO v. E. VESTIGIO, at once, on the spot.

## LXVIII PENSUM

### Ablativus Absolutus

**Praefatiuncula ad tirones:** the Ablative Absolute is a perenthetical expression like the English case absolute; as, this done, he went away. In Latin this is a strong and beautiful usage.

**Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:** hanc sententiam de Ablativi Absoluti vigore ac pulchritudine cuidam familiari meae, studiorum anglo-saxonicorum in Universitate Idahensi olim praeceptrici, debeo; meditant autem quatenus rei causae adferri possint occurrit mihi indidem adeo esse unde universus sermo latinus robore ac maiestate pollet, ex casuum inter ipsos flectendi varietate.

- (1) **Regula, A. G. secc. 419-420:** a noun or pronoun with a participle, adjective, or second noun in agreement is put in the Ablative to denote the time or other circumstances of an action; as, Caesar, acceptis litteris, nuntium mittit, Caesar, having received the letter, etc (the letter having-been-received). Since there is no perfect active participle outside of deponents, this idiom is exceedingly useful and common.
- (2) **Multiplex varietas anglie vertendi:** the A. A. may denote time, cause, condition, concession, circumstances, etc. The special idea intended must be elicited from the context and the English conformed thereto.
- (3) **Promiscua exempla:** regnante Romulo, (in Romulus' reign, Romulus reigning), imperitante Nerone, sereno caelo (the sky, weather being clear), me duce (I being the leader, under my leadership), invita Minerva (M. unwilling, awkwardly), ceteris paribus (other things being equal), exceptis excipiendis (the-things-to-be-excepted having-been-excepted, with all due exceptions), mutatis mutandis, nullo prohibente, D. V. (Deo volente), instigante diabolo, dis hominibusque plaudentibus (clapping their hands), nem. con. (nemine contradicente), durante sessione parlamenti, Tu, devicto mortis aculeo, aperuisti credentibus regnum caelorum (ex hymno Te Deum).
- (4) **Diminutiva verba:** end in ILLO or are deponent and denote feeble action; as, cantillo, chirp, vacillatur (stagger), cavillatur (jests or jears at), focillat (revives-with-warmth, FOCUS, hearth).

V. P.

M. CICERONE, C. ANTONIO COSS (CONSULIBUS), C & A. being Consuls, in the consulship of etc.

HAC ORATIONE HABITA, COETU DIMISSO, this speech having been delivered and the assembly adjourned

STRICTIS GLADIIS, IMPETU FACTO, having drawn swords and charged.

STRINGO, 3, STRINXI, 3 sensus: pull or draw off, touch lightly, draw tightly together.

HIS VIRIS, HIS MORIBUS, with men such-as-these, with such manners as these  
IMPERIO POPULI ROMANI, under the government of the Roman people, the government being (that) of the Roman people.

PRAEUNTE ERASMO, Erasmus leading-the-way (lit. & fig.).

LIBENTE TE, with you willing

EXPERIOR—EXPERTUS, try.

METIOR, MENSUS, measure, measure-out.

NANCISCOR, 3, NANCTUS, find (by accident).

PROFICISCOR, PROFECTUS, set-forth.

## LXIX PENSUM

### Quidam Quivis Qui'libet

*Præfatiuncula*: si opus erit, recognoscantur relativa et interrogativa pronomina.

- (1) QUIDAM QUAEDAM QUODDAM (QUIDDAM); declined like QUI with DAM added. N. B. Ut "eundem" etc. ita "quendam" etc; h. e. ante D litteram M in N mutatur, euphoniae gratia.
- (2) *Sensus et usus*: QUIDAM means "certain," "a certain," "a-kind-of," it implies that the speaker has in mind more than he is willing or able to state definitely, and is common in descriptions where the exact term is wanting; as, *timiditas quaedam ingenua*, a-kind-of timidity that-is worthy-of-a-free-born-man, "timiditas" being too strong a term to apply without modification to an "ingenuus."
- (3) SO-CALLED: never "ita dictus," but "qui dicitur," "qui vocatur," "quem dicunt" etc. To signify accuracy use "qui vere dicitur." *Consule magistrum.*
- (4) CUM encliticum: may be used with relatives and interrogatives. QUICUM is sometimes used for "QUOCUM, QUACUM, QUOCUM."
- (5) QUIVIS & QUI'LIBET, any soever (any you wish); the neuter sing. has both "quid" and "quod" forms.
- (6) *Etymologia*: VIS & LIBET, so ever; added also to some adverbs, like "ubivis" but not uniformly. *Consule lexica.*

### V. P.

QUIDAM FAMILIARIS MEUS, a certain intimate-friend of-mine.

QUIDAM DE NOTIS MEIS—EX CIRCUMSTANTIBUS, a-certain-  
[of my acquaintance, from-among the bystanders.

[*Praepositio pro part. Genetivo*).

QUODAM'MODO v. QUODAM MODO, after a fashion, (not stated more definitely).

QUOCUMQUE MODO, in whatsoever manner, by any means whatsoever.

QUISNAM etc? who, pray? Also adverbs: UBINAM, QUONAM.

QUIS TANDEM, stronger than QUISNAM.

QUI? how? e. g. "qui scis?" how do you know?

OLIM v. QUONDAM, once-upon-a-time. "quondam" implies that the speaker knows just when.

FREMO, 3, FREMUI (cf. FREMITUS, roar).

GEMO, 3, GEMUI, (cf. GEMITUS, groan).

METO, 3, MESSUI, MESSUM, reap.

MOLO, 3, MOLUI, MO'LITUM, grind (corn etc).



## SEPTUAGESIMUM PENSUM

### Quisque

**Praefatiuncula:** in hoc pronomine maxime omnium consulatur Madvigius.

- (1) **Flexus:** QUISQUE QUAEQUE QUODQUE (QUIDQUE)
- (2) **Sensus et usus:** each-one-in-particular; it refers to more than two and governs a singular verb unless in opposition with the subject "they", understood.
- (3) **EACH or EACH ONE:** referring to two persons or things is "UTERQUE"; for "each of these" and "each of whom" the Latins would regularly say "horum uterque," "quorum uterque", but sometimes say "hi utrique" and "qui utrique."
- (4) **SE QUISQUE;** almost invariably in this order; that is, SE and SUUS in any form precede QUISQUE in any form.
- (5) **Etymologia:** E'LA makes several nouns; as, loquela, sequela, cautela, clientela, tutela, cf. tutelar<sup>is</sup> genius, medela (mede'tur mihi, heals me, is good to me).

### V. P.

UNUS QUISQUE NOSTRUM, each one of us.

OPTIMUS QUISQUE, all the best men (each best man).

VIX DECIMUS QUISQUE scarcely one in ten.

QUOTUS QUISQUE PHILOSOPHORUM INVENITUR QUI (with [Subjunctive following]: the idea is "how few", like "how many" [in such sentences as "how many persons would have done so well?"] Translate: how seldom is there found a philosopher who etc?

SUO QUISQUE ARBITRIO U'TITUR—USUS EST, each one uses  
his own judgment.

SUUM CUIQUE REDDERE, to give-up to each one what-belongs-  
to-him.

PRIMO QUOQUE TEMPORE, at the first possible time (each first  
time).

TERTIO QUOQUE VERBO, at every third word (to interrupt, etc)

QUO QUISQUE EST SOLLERTIOR HOC DOCET IRACUNDIUS,  
[the more accomplished any one is, the more-impatiently he teaches.

SOLLERS—SOLLERTES, accomplished-in-his-art (agricola, ancilla,  
[pictor]); Opp. INERS

IN OMNI ARTE OPTIMUM QUIDQUE RARISSIMUM, in every  
art the best is the least-often-found.

AUREA SENTENTIA EX CICERONE (de legibus, I, 18: Ut quisque  
[maxime ad suum commodum refert quaecumque agit ita  
minime est vir bonus.

## LXXI PENSUM

### Compounds of Quis

**Praefatiuncula:** **QUIS** in these compounds means "any" or "any one"; it is occasionally used uncompounded in this sense.

(1) **Paradigmata**

a) **ALIQUIS ALIQUA ALIQUID** pluraliter: **ALIQUI ALIQUAE**  
[**ALIQUA**  
**ALICUIUS** etc. **ALIQUORUM** etc

b) **ALIQUI ALIQUA ALIQUOD**

(2) **Distinctiones:** generally the **QUIS** and **QUID** forms are substantive and the **QUI** and **QUOD** forms are adjectival.

(3) Other compounds, written either as one word or divisim, except that **ECQUIS** is not divided.

**SI QUIS**, if any one.

**NE QUIS**, 2 *sensus* given later.

**ECQUIS** v. **NUM QUIS**, used in impassioned interrogation.

(4) **Etymologia:** quattuor graecae praepositiones vel partes.

a) **AN** v. **A**, negative sense, alpha privativum.

**ANTI**, against.

**PAN** v. **PANTO**, all.

**PSEUDO**, false.

b) *exempla sunt:* **atheus**, **ano'dynon**, **ano'malus**, **Antichristus**, **Anticato**, etc; **panace'a** (cure-all), **panegy'ricus**, **pantomi'mus**, **pantopo'la** (grocer-Mod. Gk.); **pseudapostolus**, **pseudopropheta**, **pseudoprophetissa**, **pseudoepiscopus**, etc.

### V. P.

**ALI CUBI ALIBI**, somewhere else.

**ALIUO ALIO**, to some other-place.

**ALICUNDE ALIUNDE**, from.

**ALIQUANDO ALIAS** at some other time.

**SI CUBI ALIBI**, if any where else.

**SI QUO ALIO**, if to some other place.

**SICUNDE ALIUNDE**, if from some other place, source, etc.

**SICQUANDO POSTHAC**, if at any time hereafter.

**NUSQUAM ALIBI**, nowhere else.

**NUSQUAM ALIO**, to no other place.

**NEC USQUAM**, nor any where else.

**HIC SI USPIAM**, here if any where.

## LXXII PENSUM

### Other Pronouns

**Praefatiuncula:** these pronouns can best be learned by reading and use

(1) **QUISQUIS QUIDQUID**

**QUOQUO** (Abl.) Only these three forms; meaning "whoever," "whatever."

(2) **QUISQUAM**, any one at all.

(3) **QUISPIAM** (defective,) any one.

(4) **Dative of service:** with about 40 nouns; it shows what is intended or effected and is often followed by a Dative of the person or thing served. **Exempla:** magno usui mihi, dono dedi (for a present), esse odio (to be hated), cui bono? (to whose advantage?)

(5) **Etymologia:** quattuor graecae praepositiones

a) **HYPER**, super, beyond

**HYPO**, sub, under

**PERI**, circum, around

**DIA**, per, through

b) **exempla sunt:** hypermetropia et hypometropia in arte optica; hyper'bole in rhe'torum libris; Hyperborei, living beyond North; acus hypoder'mica; hypo'thesis, suppositio; hypo'stasis, substantia; unio hyposta'tica, vox theologorum; hypodidas'calus; periph'eria, circumferentia; peri'phrasis v. circumlocutio; periplus v. circumnavigatio; peri'scelis, f, pl. perisce'lides, anklets; dia'metros, f, (line measuring through); diagno'sis, vox recentiorum medicorum (thorough-knowledge:) etc. Vide lexica latina et anglica.

### V. P.

**QUIDQUID HOC EST, TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES**  
[(Vergil,) whatever this is, I fear the Danaï even (ET) when-bearing gifts.]

**SED QUOQUO MODO SE RES HABET** but however the matter is [(may be,) etc]

**NOVIT CICERO, SI QUIS ALIUS**, Cicero knows if any one does.

[N. B. **ALIUS** seems superfluous to us in English.]

**AUT NEMO AUT, SI QUISQUAM, CICERO**, either no one or, if any one, Cicero etc.

**CORDI EST MIHI—CURAE**, is a delight to me, my-concern (mat-IMPEDIMENTO AD, a hinderance as-regards. [ter of care.)

**SUBSIDIO MISSUS—AUXILIO**, sent for-a-relief (help).

**VITIO VERTO** v. DO, blame, find fault.

**LUDIBRIO HABEO—CONTEMPTUI—RELIGIONI**, have (treat, regard) as-an-object-of-mockery, contempt, religious-scruple.

**SALUTI TIBI**, for-a-means-of-safety to-you.

**CLADI ET EXITIO**, for an overthrow and destruction.

**BONAE FRUGI**, thrifty (a kind of adjective).

## LXXIII PENSUM

### Subiunctivus Modus

**Praefatiuncula ad tirones:** few set meanings can be assigned the Subjunctive, but its usages can be learned gradually and finally comprehended under three formulas.

**Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:** in accentibus perfecti tempori etsi recentiores auctores grammaticae latinae erroris insimulare non audeo sed testimonia quae allegant critice certa esse fateor, tamen ad Allen et Greenough accedo, qui antiquiores accentus postea mutatos esse censent neque turbant usum tot saeculis hominibusque frequentatum.

(1) **Flexus:** the four tenses of ESSE and its compounds

a) praes. praet. imperf. praet. perf. praet. plus qm perf.

SIM ESSEM FU'ERIM FUISSEM

SIS etc ESSES etc FU'ERIS etc FUISSES etc

b) for ESSEM etc are found occasionally FOREM, FORES, FORET, FORENT

c) POSSIM etc, POSSEM, etc d) PROSIM, etc, PRODESSEM etc

(2) **Duo sensus et usus Subiunctivi qui iam innotuerunt**

a) Subj. in obl. inter.

b) Hortatory Subjunctive, hortativus Subiunctivus (hortari, to exhort): "let," "may," neg. NE. *Exempla sunt:* vivat, floreat, respondeat, eloquatur, videamus, let us see.

(3) For a future tense in Obl. Inter, use the first periphrastic Conjugation, as, I don't know where I shall be, am going-to-be, ignoro ubi futurus sim.

(4) **Etymologia: AD**

a) 6 vel 7 sensus: to, toward, at (near,) additionally or intensely, begin or get-to-the-point-of-doing.

b) *exempla sunt:* astare, stand-near; addiscere, learn-in-addition, accipio, take to one's self; arrogare, claim for self, arrogantia; adhibeo, have-by, employ; ad'amo, begin to like; addu'bito, begin to doubt; advesperascit, it becomes evening; admiratio, 2 sensus; as'sequi, to catch up with; assensio, agreement; adaequare, make-even-to-the-limit, ect

### V. P.

**BENE SIT TIBI**—MALE, good luck, bad luck!

**ABSIT OMEN!** perish the thought! (be the omen away).

**ITA VIVAM UT CREDO**, so may I live as I believe, as sure as I live

**VALEAT**, may he farewell (2 sensus).

**SAPIO**, 3, **SAPI'VI**, 2 sensus: tastes, "tastes like," is-wise, has-good-DESIPIO, DESIPUI, be foolish. [sense.

**RESIPISCO**, RESIP'I'VI v. RESIPUI, recover senses, repent.

**RATIONEM REI HABEO**, 2 sensus: take into consideration (have [reckoning of) be regarded as (have the being-taken-into-of,) as, [rationem peccati habet, is reckoned as sin.

**ETSI QUIDEM**, although, to-be-sure.

**ETIAMSI**, even if.

**AT'TAMEN** v. **VERUN'TAMEN**, but never the less.

**NI'HILO'MINUS**, never the less.

## LXXIV PENSUM

### Quattuor Coniugationes

Praefatiuncula ad tirones: only the present and the imperfect contain any new forms, since the perfect and the pluperfect follow FUERIM and FUISSEM; as, AMA'VERIM, AMAVISSEM.

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si nondum tradita est Subiunctivi declinatio, suadeo ut viva voce eam edoceas, adhibitis quae hic edidimus initia.

- (1) Paradigmata: regulares coniunctiones cum supplemento  
AMEM, etc MONEAM, etc REGAM AUDIAM CAPIAM  
AMA'REM MONE'REM RE'GEREM AUDI'REM CA'PEREM
- (2) Observationes in flexuram Subiunctivi
  - a) The Present tense of AMO changes O to EM, that of the others change O to AM. but SIM etc are exceptions.
  - b) The Imperfect adds M to the Pres. Inf. The only exception in all Latin is FI'EREM, from FI'ERI.
- (3) Contracta verba  
AMA'RIM, etc. NORIM, etc.  
AMASSEM, etc. NOSSEM, etc.
- (4) Etymologia: IN
  - a) in, on, against.
  - b) Exempla sunt: indu'co, impugno, fight-against, in'voco call-upon, implo'ro implore, cry-to, instans tempus (standing-upon), present tense, etc.

### V. P.

PETO ABS TE UT, etc., I beg of you that. Neg. NE v. UT—NE.  
TE ROGO UT, I ask you that.

CONTENDO ABS TE UT—CONTENDI, I earnestly-beg that.  
CURA UT v. DA OPERAM UT, take care that (give work that).

PETO, 3, PETI'VI, PETII, PETI'TUM, 2 sensus: ask or ask for, aim  
VENIA, 2 sensus: favor, pardon. [blow at.

SUP'PETO, be on hand, in store, e. g. copia frumenti.

SUPPE'DITARE, 2 sensus: acti've, supply, passive i. q. suppeto.

SEMEL ATQUE I'TERUM, again and again.

ITERUM ATQUE SAEPIUS, same as above.

ETIAM ATQUE ETIAM, over and over again.

OMNIBUS PRECIBUS, with all entreaty (I beg that etc).

## LXXV PENSUM

### Final and Consecutive Subjunctives

- (1) **Finalis Subiunctivus**: used with UT, meaning "in order that;" the negative is NE or UT—NE (with words between,) meaning "lest" or "in order that not." In better English we can translate "in order TO," "in order NOT TO."
- (2) **Consecutivus Subiunctivus**: affirmative UT, meaning "so that," denotes result; the negative is UT NON, so that not.
- (3) These Subjunctives may be either substantive, as, "I beg of you that you do it" or adverbial, as, "I am here in order that I may see it."
- (4) **Praeviae voces**: introductory expressions, like "with the intention" or "to such an extent" may be employed for greater clearness; as, eo consilio ut (with this intention, that), eo ut (to-this-intent, that), adeo ut (to-such-an-extent that), ea condicione ut v. sub ea condicione ut.
- (5) **Etymologia**: duae praepositiones loquelaes, quas vocant grammatici.
  - a) RE v. RED, 3 sensus: back, again, against.  
SE v. SED, aside. (adj. "not," "without," as, securus, without worriment).
  - b) **Exempla sunt**: redeunt, re'legunt, resis'tere, to withstand, etc; sepo'no, put-aside, se'grego, se'paro, seiungo, sever, se'lego, sele'gi, selectum, seditio, insurrectionary separation, se'mita, by-path etc.

### V. P.

- UT c. Subj. 3 sensus: in order that, so that, how (obl. inter.)  
 UT c. Ind. as, when, how (excl. & interrog.)  
 UT sine modo: 2 sensus, because v. as being, considering v. although only. **Exempla sunt**: ludi ap'petens, ut puer, fun-loving as a boy (naturally is;) per ecaster scitus, ut puer, very clever, egad, for a boy. N. B. persci'tus per tmnesin scribitur.  
 NE, 3 interpretamenta: lest, in order not, let not.

- USU VENIT UT, it befalls (befell) that.  
 ACCIDIT PEROPPORTUNE UT (v. QUOD c. Ind.), it happens (happened) very opportunely that  
 ACCE'DIT UT, there-is-added-the-fact that.  
 ACCEDIT QUOD (c. Ind.), there-is-added-the-consideration (motive) that.

- PRO MEA VIRI'LI PARTE, according to my part as a man.  
 PRO EO AC DEBEO, just as I should.  
 PRO HUMANITATE TUA v. QUAE EST HUMANITAS TUA, as is to be expected from your kindness.  
 QUAE RES (Nom.) v. ID QUOD (Acc.), a thing which (parenthetical).

## LXXVI PENSUM

### De Consecutione Temporum

**Praefatiuncula:** there is in Latin, as in English, a natural sequence of tenses in dependent clauses; as, he comes that he MAY see, he came that he MIGHT see.

- (1) Primary and secondary tenses: the present, both futures, and the perfect when it means "have done" and not "did" are primary tenses; all others are secondary.
- (2) General rule: after a primary tense a dependent Subjunctive is in the present or perfect, according to the sense; after a secondary tense it is in the imperfect or pluperfect. Sed in repraesentatione quae dicitur, ubi praesens ad praeteritum refertur, haec lex haud raro violatur.
- (3) UT omitted in some expressions, both final and consecutive. Vide infra VP.
- (4) Distinctiones: UT NEMO, UT NULLUS, UT NIHIL, etc., are only consecutive; the final negative is NE QUIS etc. Sed in seriore latinitate, ut ecclesiastica et liturgica, haec pulcherrima distinctio persaepe neglegitur.
- (5) Etymologia: DIS v. DI, praepositio loquelaris.
  - a) 3 generales sensus: asunder v. in different directions; not; intensive v. covering intervening spaces.
  - b) Exempla sunt: diffu'gere, to run away in different directions; dimit'tere to let go v. to make go away-to-some-other-place; diiudicare, to judge between; differre, to differ, bear-into-some-other-place, bear-into-some-other-time (postpone;) dis'puto, discuss different views; dilaudo, praise greatly or widely; discerno, separate (in mind), discern; dinosco, make out among others; etc.

### V. P.

FAC SCIAM, let me know, make-it that I know.

SERIUS OCIOUS AD'CIDAT NECESSE EST, is bound to happen  
sooner or later.

SE'QUITUR UT v. CONSE'QUITUR UT, it follows that.

SAEPIUS FIT UT, it often happens that. N. B. saepius, rather-often.

ITA ME IUVET DEUS! so help me God!

IUVO, IUVARE, IU'VI, IU'TUM (IUVATURUS, help.IUVAT also  
[means "delights."

PEREAM v. INTEREAM SI NOVI, may I perish if I know, "hanged  
if I know!"

TE SCIRE OPORTET v. SCIAS OPORTET, it behooves you to  
know, you must know.

CERNO, 3, CRE'VI, CRE'TUM, make out by senses or mind. DE-,  
SPERNO, 3, SPRE'VI, SPRE'TUM, scorn. [DIS-, SE-

STERNO, 3, STRA'VI, STRA'TUM, spread-over, strew. PRO-

NULLO DISCRI'MINE, with no distinction or difference. N. B. 2  
[sensus praeterea in lexicis dantur.

## LXXVII. PENSUM

### Imperativus Modus

**Praefatiuncula:** in this lesson we have some additional information about Imperative forms and usages. Further information is found in grammars and lexicons.

#### (1) Paradigmata

praes.	ES ESTE
fut.	2 ESTO ESTOTE
	3 ESTO SUNTO

#### (2) Future Imperative

a) second person: found chiefly in apodosis; as if I shall not have proved him innocent, then condemn him, *condemnato*.

b) third person: usually replaced with hortatory Subjunctive, but found in old laws; as, *salus populi suprema lex esto*.

#### (3) Pro Imperativo modo

a) Indicativus futuri: as, if any thing happens (shall have happened), you will let me know, *si quid acciderit novi, facies ut sciam*.

b) QUIN, meaning "why not?" with Indicative has imperative force; as, *quin accipis, lapis?* take it, you blockhead (why not take it, you stone)?

#### (4) Intensive words with Impv.

a) DUM and MODO following the Impv.

b) QUIN and PRO'INDE preceding the Impv.

#### (5) Etymologia: duae praepositiones loquelaes

AMBI AMB AM AN, around; as, *am'puto*, *am'bitus*, going around to get votes, bribery, *ambustus*, *anqui'ro*, inquire around, etc  
POR, forth, forward; as, *portendo*, show before, *portentum*, a thing that foreshows, etc.

### V. P.

FACIES UT SCIAM, you will (kindly) let me know (make that I know).

CEDO CETTE, hither with it, say, tell, give. N. B. implies haste, HUC ADES, come here. Cf. *Adeste*, *fide'les*. [authority, etc.

AGE A'GITE, come-now (impv. exhortation)

ABI IN MALAM REM, go to the deuce.

QUIN TU ABIS IN MALAM REM MALUMQUE CRUCIATUM  
(Cicero in Antonium)

SINE, SIS, TE EXO'REM, ME EXPURGEM, allow, please, that I win you over, excuse myself. SIS, if you will; UT omitted.

SINO, SIVI, allow, let.

AMBA'GES, f, round-about-expressions. E. g. *missis ambagibus*.

AMBI'GITUR, it is disputed, debated Opp. CON'VENIT, it is agreed  
AMPLEC'TITUR (v. COMPLECTITUR) ET OSCULATUR, PLEX-POR'RIGO, 3, PORREXI, stretch-forth. [US, embraces and kisses



## LXXVIII PENSUM

### Prohibitiva Oratio

Praefatiuncula: peculiar and poetic usages are omitted.

(1) Triplex ratio prohibitivae orationis habendae.

a) NOLI c. Inf.

b) CAVE v. CAVE NE c. praes. Subj. N. B. in epistulis Ciceronis FAC NE.

c) NE c. praet. perf. Subj. N. B. in Oratione Dominica legitur "ne nos inducas," qui quidem usus apud poetas frequentissimus est.

(2) NEVE used for "and not" in connecting prohibitions with a preceding sentence or clause, rather than NEC.

(3) Other words.

NEC, NIHIL, etc. Vide VP; used for NEVE, NE QUID etc.

(4) Etymologia: sex graecae voces, quae tamen voces non omnes auctoritate optimorum scriptorum gaudent.

THEO, deus, God; as, theo'logus, theologia, theosophia, Theodorus, donum Dei; sed "theore'ma" aliunde est.

ANTHROPO, homo, man; as, anthro'phagi, cannibals, anthropomorphitae, genus haereticorum, anthropologia, philanthropia, pithecanthro'pus erectus in zoologia, etc.

PSYCH, anima, soul; as, psychologia, psycho'logus, psychiatria, psycho'sis.

PHON, vox, sonus, voice; as, telepho'num, phonographus, euphonia et cacophonia, etc.

POLY, multi, many; as, polygamia, polygo'num, Polyhymnia, etc.

MONO, solus, alone; as, monarcha, monopolium, monogramma, monosyllaba vox.

### V. P.

CAVE PUTES v. CAVE NE PUTES, don't suppose (beware you suppose).

TU NE QUAESIERIS—FLEVERIS—RISERIS, don't seek, weep.

TU ILLI NIHIL DIXERIS, say nothing to him, to her [laugh.

NE FRATRI QUIDEM INDICA'RIS, don't tell even brother.

AUCTOR SUM TIBI UT, I advise you (am adviser to you).

SUADEO TIBI UT—SUASI, I advise you.

DISSUADEO TIBI NE, advise you not.

IM'PERO v. PRAECIPIO TIBI UT, I order (N. B. Dative).

PRIMUM—DEIN v. DE'INDE, first secondly.

DEINCEPS, in a constant series, one after another, successively.

POSTRE'MO v. AD POSTRE'MUM, lastly, finally.

DE'NIQUE, in short (emphatically ending series of propositions).

## LXXIX PENSUM

### Oratio Obliqua

**Praefatiuncula:** where English uses the conjunction "that" after a verb of saying or thinking, Latin has an entirely different construction; this construction is not unknown in English, but it is restricted to a few verbs. For example, we may say "I believe that this is so" or "I believe this TO BE so." The latter expression is the ONLY one in classical Latin.

#### (1) Oratio Obliqua exponitur

a) anglice: after verbs and other expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving the main clause is expressed by the Accusative and Infinitive; all other subordinate clauses are put in the Subjunctive. As, I believe that this is right, this to be right, Credo hoc rectum esse.

b) latine: in oratione obliqua post verba sentiendi et declarandi primaria enuntiatio, sive affirmantis sive negantis, per Accusativum cum Infinitivo exprimitur (per Acc. c. Inf;) cetera membra orationis, si qua sunt, vel imperativa vel condicionalia vel causalia vel temporalia, in Subiunctivo modo ponuntur.

(2) Good English: translate, if need be, every word literally, but aim also at correct idiomatic English; thus, Video te pensum bene fecisse, I see you to-have-done the task well, I see that you have done etc.

(4) Tempora Infinitivi in Oratione Obliqua: referuntur ad praesentia, praeterita, futura respectu temporis primarii verbi sentiendi vel declarandi; ut, putabat me mox adfuturum esse, he supposed that I was going to be there soon; at the time he did the supposing, my presence was a matter of the future.

(5) Etymologia: graecae syllabae.

E'UM & TE'RIUM, place. Exempla sunt: baptisterium in ecclesia cathedrali; mo'nachi in monasterio; sphaeristerium in gymnasio, tennis-court, ball-ground; prytane'um apud Athenienses; museum britannicum; orphe'um et ode'um; cada'ver in sarco'-phago, sarco'phagus in mausole'o mausoleum in coemeterio; etc.

V. P.

SPERO ME POSSE, I hope that I can, shall-be-able.

MAGNAM IN SPEM VENIO FORE UT, I entertain great hope that [etc.]

CONSTAT MIHI, it stands sure for me, 2 sensus: sure, determined.

FAMA FERT, the report is (carries).

HOC EST, UT ITA DICAM, this is, so to speak (that I may so speak) etc.

SED NE LONGUS SIM, but not to be tedious, etc. (in summarizing long stories)

NE QUIS OPINE'TUR, 2 sensus: let no one suppose, in order that no one may suppose.

FI'ERI POTEST UT ERREM, 2 sensus: it may be I err (am mistaken now, that I be wrong some future time.

As long as, during the time that:

TAM DIU—QUAM DIU

QUAM DIU—TAM DIU

TAM DIU QUAM

QUAM DIU

## OCTOGESIMUM PENSUM

### De Oratione Obliqua Plura

- (1) Ambiguity how avoided: when a clause in O. O. has both subject and object, two Accusatives might be ambiguous; as, he believes me you to love, credit me te amare: who loves whom is not clear. Tht Latins use, therefore, a passive construction, as, he believes that I am loved by you, credit me a te amari.
- (2) Duplex constructio passivi verbi sentiendi vel declarandi
  - a) personalis: e. g. Cicero is said to have done this, Cicero dicitur hoc fecisse.
  - b) impersonalis: e. g. it was said (has been said) that Cicero did this, dictum est Ciceronem hoc fecisse.
  - c) generalis regula: the personal construction is preferred for SIMPLE forms (dicitur) and the impersonal for COMPOUND forms (dictum est).
- (3) Duae Observationes in formas Infinitivi
  - a) ESSE often omitted and AMATURUS or AMATUS used alone
  - b) verbs without a passive participle can have no future Infinitive; thus, there is no such participle as "discitus" and therefore no such Infinitives as "disciturus esse" or "discitum iri." In such cases use FORE v. FUTURUM ESSE UT with a consecutive Subjunctive; as, Credo fore ut hoc discant, ut hoc discatur.
- (4) Oratio Obliqua in seriore latinitate: later Latin used three words for "that," namely, QUOD, QUIA, QUONIAM, they are followed by either Ind. or Subj. This usage is invariable in the Vulgate to render the Greek and Hebrew words for "that" and was a favorite construction throughout the middle ages. Modern Latinists do not use it. Magister aliquot locos e Vulgata citet.
- (5) Etymologia: SIS, graeca syllaba.
  - a) forma et sensus: same as SIO; Abl. SI, Gen. plur. SIUM; Acc. sing. sometimes SIN, like Greek.
  - b) Exempla sunt: basis, hypo'thesis, suppositio; parenthesis; diagno'sis, ana'lysis et syn'thesis; syn'esis v. constructio ad sensum; diapede'sis, vox medica; tuberculosis (N. L.;) arterio-sclerosis; etc

### V. P.

MEMORIAE TRA'DITUM EST, it has been handed down to memory, record.  
SCRIPTUM LEGIMUS, OFFENDIMUS, we read it (find it) written (that etc)  
NE FANDO QUIDEM AUDITUM EST, not even in talk has it been, heard (that  
INTER DOCTOS CONSTAT, it is agreed among scholars (that etc). [etc].

FAXIT DEUS UT, God grant that (old form).

NE ID IU'PPITER OPT. MAX. SIRIT! Jupiter Best and Greatest allow it not!

QUI TE DI PER'DUINT! may (QUI) the gods ruin you! (God forgive you).

DI MELIO'RA! Heaven forbid! (the gods grant (duint) better things).

QUOT QUOT, as-many-as

UTUT, however

PROUT, just as.

NISI FORTE, unless per chance (sarcastic).

## LXXXI PENSUM

### Relatives with the Subjunctive

- (1) QUI i. q. UT IS: final and consecutive clauses may be introduced by a relative pronoun or adverb equal to UT IS etc; as, mittit servum qui nuntiet, he sends a slave to announce, (who shall announce;) librum e'ligit quem legat, he picks out a book to read, which he may read.
- (2) Antecedens nomen omittitur; the antecedent may be omitted if easily understood; as, mittit qui nuntiet, he sends (some one) to announce, he sends him who shall announce.
- (3) QUO & QUO'MINUS c. relativis; with comparatives QUO, by which (the more, sooner, easier, etc,) and QUO'MINUS, by which the less, are used; as, artem notariam discit quo celerius scribat, he learns short-hand in order to write more rapidly, by which the more rapidly he may write.
- (4) Etymologia: ASTER, plur. ASTRI, denoting contempt. Eempla sunt: poetaster, scrub poet (M. L.); Antoniaaster, a petty imitator of Antony; surdaster, slightly deaf; parasitaster, a sorry sort of parasite (parasi'tus); etc.

### V. P.

- HABESNE QUOD ME ROGES? have you any thing to ask me  
(what you would ask).
- NIHIL HABEO QUOD AMPLIUS ROGEM, I have nothing to ask  
further, that I would further ask.
- NE'MINEM HABEO QUICUM CON'SULAM, I have no one to con-  
sult with (with whom I may consult)
- NEMO AUCTOR QUO PROVOCEMUS, no authority to appeal  
to (whither we may appeal)
- IAM NIHIL RESTAT NISI UT, no longer is-there-left any thing but  
to etc.
- NIHIL OBSTAT QUO'MINUS, nothing prevents from (by which  
the less) etc.
- NIHIL CAUSAE CUR NON, no reason why not (c Subjunct.)
- NIHIL EST QUOD v. CUR v. QUAMOB'REM, there is no reason  
why etc., (Subjunct.)
- ME RECIPIO, 3 RECE'PI, 2 sensus: retire (ad montem), recover  
(ex timore).
- FUGIO, 3, FU'GI, FU'GITUM, flee. Cf fugitivus, per'fuga etc.
- AU-CON-DIF-PER PRO-RE.
- TRAIECTUS FLUMEN, taken-across the river. e. g. exercitus.

## LXXXII PENSUM

### Some Special Uses and Words

- (1) Verba timendi: take UT (how) or NE NON for negative assertions and NE for affirmative; as, timeo ut possim v. ne non possim, I fear how I can, lest I cannot; timeo ne noceat mihi, I fear lest it hurt me.
- (2) QUIN, but-that, after "non dubito," "non dubium est," etc. Vide V. P.
- (3) NEDUM, much-less, with or without a Subjunctive. Vide V. P.
- (4) NESCIO QUIS, NESCIO QUOMODO, etc., with the indicative means "some one or other," "some how or other," as if parenthetically inserted. Of course actual Obl. Inter. requires the Subjunctive. Vide V. P.
- (5) Etymologia: desiderativa verba.
  - a) ESURIO (U brevi) Often comic.
  - b) Exempla sunt: esurio, be eager to eat, hungry; empturio, be all agog to buy; fumaturio, wild for a smoke (meum verbum).

### V. P.

NULLUS DUBITO QUIN, I nothing doubt but-that. N. B. adj. pro. FACERE NON POSSUM QUIN I cannot (do otherwise) but. [adv. PARUM AFUIT QUIN, little was wanting but-that; it almost happened that etc. TANTUM ABEST UT—UT, so far is it that—that (two Subjunctives).

VERENDUM EST, it is to be feared (impersonal) Cf. verecundus, vere'tur, etc.

NE EGO QUIDEM POSSUM, NEDUM TUTE, not even I can, much less (can) you

NESCIO QUIS GRAMMATISTA DE TRIVIO, some grammarian or other from the cross roads; a grammarian I know not who.

NESCIO QUO CASU, FATO, etc EVE'NIT UT, some how or other [it came about that, it happened I know not by what chance, fate etc

PARTURIO, proprie & translate dicitur. Cf. PARTUS. 4 Decl.

SCATURIO, gush-out, swarm-with (scatet, gush-out, abound).

IN UTRAMQUE PARTEM TOTO CORPORE VACILLANS, staggering utterly in each direction, right and left.

STILLO, drip. STILLA, gummy-drop. Opp. GUTTA. liquid-drop. STILLATIM etc.

## LXXXIII PENSUM

### Condicionalia Enuntiata

**Praefatiuncula:** we have had conditional phrases like "si placet" and in *Pensa* 12 and 36 future conditions.

- (1) **Condicionalium enuntiatorum** in classes **quadruplex distributio:** simple, doubtful future, contrary to fact, general.
- (2) **Simple conditions**, nothing stated as to whether the condition is, was, or will be fulfilled: **Protasis** takes the Indicative and **Apodosis** takes any mood and tense that the thought requires; as, if you are well, it is well, *si vales, bene est*; if you got the letter, why did you not answer, *si epistolam accepisti, cur non rescripsisti?* if you meet him (shall have met,) let me know, *si conveneris eum, facies ut sciam*
- (3) **Doubtful or improbable condition**, telling **WHAT WOULD HAPPEN** if the condition **SHOULD BE FULFILLED:** present subjunctive in each member or perfect Subjunctive to match the **futurum exactum** in simple conditions. *Vide infra V. P.*
- (4) The **periphrastic Conjugations** in the present tense denote future time and are used for futures when needed.
- (5) **Praeviae voces:** the conclusion may be introduced by some appropriate word like **TUM**, then.
- (6) **Etymologia:** quattuor graecae syllabae  
**EU** v. **EV**, bene; **Exempla sunt:** euge, well done! **Evangelium;** euphonia & cacophonia; eulogia; **Evarestus;** etc.  
**DYS**, male. **Exempla sunt:** dyspepsia, dysenteria.  
**SYN, SYM**, with, together. **Exempla sunt:** syn'odus oecume'nica; synago'ga; syntaxis, constructio; synthesis, compositio; syno'nyma vox; symphonia, symphoni'aci pueri; synopsis, conspectus; synoptica Evangelia; etc.  
**AUTO**, self. **Exx:** authentia, authenticus, auto'maton, autographa epistula; **N. B.** in recentiore loquela plurimae sunt ex **AUTO** compositae voces hyb'ridae.

### V. P.

**SI QUIS DEUS MIHI LARGIATUR UT REPUERASCAM**, if some god were to grant me that I become-a-child-again.  
**VALDE RECU'SEM**, I should stoutly refuse. (not likely to happen).  
**HAEC SI TECUM PATRIA LOQUATUR, NONNE IMPETRARE**  
[**DEBEAT?** if your country should thus speak with you, would she not have the right to get her request?  
**QUASI QUIS ANGLICE DICAT**, as if one should say in English (introducing some unlikely expressions)

**TOTUS EST IN EO UT**, he is all for (is all in this, that etc).  
**IAM IN EO ERAM UT**, I was on the point of (already in this that).  
**NOCTE** v. **NOCTU**, by night.  
**NOCTE ET DIU** v. **INTERDIU**, by night and by day.

**QUONIAM** v. **QUANDO'QUIDEM**, in as much as.  
**SI'QUIDEM**, 2 sensus: if in deed, since in deed.  
**EO QUOD**, for the reason that.  
**QUANQUAM**, 2 sensus: although, and-yet (correctivum).

## LXXXIV PENSUM

### Condicionalia Enuntiata continuantur

- (1) Conditions contrary to fact, *condicio manifeste falsa*: take the form **SI ESSET-FUISSET, TUM ESSET, FUISSET**, if it were, had been, then it would be, would have been.
- (2) General conditions
  - a) first and third persons: Indicative, especially in past tenses; as, **si pes condoluit, si dens, ferre non possumus**, if a foot aches, or a tooth, we can't stand it. **Condoluit, has-ached-much**.
  - a) second person, "you" meaning "any body;" present or perfect Subjunctive; vide infra V. P.
- (3) Indicativus in apodosi: when the conclusion is really true irrespective of the truth of the condition given, **Indicativus modus in apodosi ponitur si id quod sequitur vel concluditur est per se absque omni condicione absolute verum. Vide V. P.**
- (4) **Resolutio Subiunctivi in primam periphrasticam Coniugationem**:
  - a) **ESSEM** resolvitur in **FUTURUS ERAM**
  - b) **FUISSEM** resolvitur in **FUTURUS FUI**; **FUI** autem transit in **FUERIM** si consecutiva oratio habetur cum **UT, QUIN, ceteris eiusmodi particulis**.
- (5) Comparative conditional sentences: contrary to English usage, sentences like "just as if etc" take the form of the doubtful future. In reality the apodosis is suppressed; thus, he is as glad as if he were a king, as glad as (**HE WOULD BE**) if he **SHOULD BE A KING**.
- (6) Etymologia: *graecae voces*  
**ON. m, plur. O'NES, place.**  
**I'TIS, f, I'TIDES, place. Exempla sunt: andron v. androni'tis,**  
**men's appartment, gynaeconi'tis, women's appartment, par'thenon;**  
**sed pantheon est sec. decl.**

### V. P.

**ABSQUE TE ESSET**, were it not for you. **ABSQUE**, apart from, without.  
**IMPLACABILIS SI OFFENDAS, SI OFFENDERIS**, implacable if you offend

**ALIO'QUI v. ALIOQUIN**, otherwise

**CERERO'QUI v. CETERO'QUIN**, same as above

**NON POSSUM, ETIAMSI CUPIAM**, I couldn't, even if I wanted to (I CANNOT, even if I should wish it.

**NON POTUI, ETIAMSI TENTASSEM**, I should not have been able, even if I had tried: I WAS UNABLE, even if I had tried.

**FACIEBAM NISI PROHIBITUS ESSEM**, I was doing it, bent on doing it, if I had not been stopped. (**AND I SHOULD HAVE DONE IT IF etc**).

**NON DUBITO QUIN FUTURUM FUERIT**, I don't doubt but-that it would have been, was-going-to-be etc

**PERINDE AC SQ**, just as if.

**TANQUAM v. TANOUAM SI**, just as if.

**AEQUE ET SIMILITER AC SI v. UT SI**, equally and in like manner  
**MELIUS QUAM SI**, better than if. as if

# LXXXV PENSUM

## Facio & Fio

**Praefatiuncula:** facio has no passive in UR, but FIO, become, is used instead.

### (1) Flexus verbi FIO

FIO	FIE'BAM, etc.	Inf. FI'ERI
FIS		FACTUS ESSE
FIT	FIAM, etc.	FACTUM IRI'
FI'MUS		
FITIS		
FI'UNT	FACTUS SUM, etc.	

### (2) Observationes

- Facio, fe'ci, makes its passive in UR when compounded with prepositions; as, afficio, affe'ci, pass, affi'citur.
  - the passive in FIO is used when facio is compounded with other words than prepositions; as, patefacio, disclose, obstupescio, amaze, strike dumb, calefacio v. calfacio, make warm.
  - lacio, ie'ci, makes in compounds both IICIO and ICIO; as, adicio v. adicio, adie'ci, adiectum.
- (3) SATIS, BENE, MALE: require the Dative of the object. They are not real compounds; as, satis facio tibi, I satisfy you, do enough for you.

- (4) Retinetur Dativus: in passive constructions of verbs that take the Dat. obj. the Dative is retained and used impersonally; as satis fit mihi, I am satisfied, enough is done for me; creditur mihi, I am believed, belief-is-accorded to-me.

### (5) Etymologia: compounds of facio

- adicio (afficio,) efficio, deficio, conficio (do thoroughly,) perficio, proficio (profit, advance), sufficio, reficio, interficio (kill,) inficio (stain, infect,) etc.
- factitare, labefactare (cause to totter,) etc.
- ficare: justificare, glorificare, sanctificare, etc.
- ficus, ficium; bene'ficus in amicos, male'ficus; "beati paci'fici;" muni'ficus et largus; incruentum sacrificium; sacrifi'culus, priest.

### V. P.

ASPICIO, 3, RECTIS O'CULIS—OBLI'QUIS, look straight at, with straight eyes

CONSPICIO-DE-IN-INTRO-PER-PRO-SUS; CONSPEXI, etc.

RAPIO, 3, RAPUI, RAPTUM, seize

ARRIPIO (snatch to myself,) AB-, COR-, E-, PRO-. PRAE-, PRO, SUB

AFFICIO PRAEMIO—SUPPLICIO, affect with reward, punishment (reward, etc.).

PROFICIO 2 sensus: be profitable, make progress. PROPECTUS v. PROGRESSUS.

CUPIO, 3, CUP'I'VI, CUP'I'TUM, desire. DIS-, desire to distraction.

CONCUPISCO, 3, CONCUP'I'VI, acquire strong desire for.

LABARE, begin to totter, to waver.

LA'BITUR, LAPSUS EST i. q. supra. Cf. Lapsus linguae, lapsus

LABES, 2 vocabula; sinking, subsidence; blemish, stain. [Ada'mi

CALDA v. CA'LIDA AQUA, hot water. Cf. te'pida, bulliens, fri'gida, nivata.



# LXXXVI PENSUM

## IRE, to go

### (1) Flexus

EO	I'BAM etc	Inf. IRE
IS		IVISSE, ISSE
IT	I'BO, etc.	ITURUS ESSE
I'MUS		
I'TIS	I'VI (abii etc.)	part. IENS, pl. EUNTES
EUNT		ITURUS A UM
		ger. EUNDI etc.

(2) Like EO are, inflected QUEO, can, NEQUEO, cannot, and VENEIO, be sold, go to sale.

(3) Passivum verbum: IRE cannot have a passive in ordinary usage; but compounds like ADEO, approach, naturally have passives, as, ADI'TUR, is approached.

(4) Impersonalis usus passivi verbi: the Latins use very frequently the third person passive of neuter verbs to indicate that the verb-action is (has been) performed; as, cur'ritur, running is done, they run; ubi illuc ventum est, when coming thither had been done, when they arrived; eundum est nobis, going must be done by us, we must go.

(5) pro etymologia: compounds of IRE.

ad'itus, exitus, redire, reditus circum'itus v. circu'itus, circumeo v. circueo, prodire, domum reditio, return homeward, coetus, assembly

## V. P.

AMBIO, 4, AMBIVI v. AMBII, AM'BITUM, go about, especially to VENUM IT—DAT, goes to-sale, gives or puts-to-sale. [get votes PORRO, moreover.

ENIMVERO. of a truth, VERUMENIMVERO, but of-a-truth.

VILI VENDO, 3, VEN'DIDI—MAGNO PRETIO, sell cheap, at great price.

VENALIS PROSTAT APUD, is on sale with (stands-forth for sale)

EMO, 3, E'MI, EMPTUM, purchase, acquire.

AD'IMO, ADE'MI—EX—PER v. INTER, do away with, RED-COE'MO, buy up.

PELLO, 3, PE'PULI, PULSUM, drive.

APPELLO, AP'PULI; DE-, EX-, IM-, COM-, PRO-, REPELLO, REP'PULI, etc.

PUNGO, 3, PU'PUGI, PUNCTUM, puncture, stick; INTER, stick-points-between

TUNDO, 4, TU'TUDI, TUNSUM v. TUSSUM, thump with repeated blows.

## LXXXVII PENSUM

### FERO

**Præfatiuncula:** FERO, like SUM, is not inflected from one root; its parts are fero, ferre, tuli, latum. It is inflected like REGO except when contracted.

(1) **Flexus (quantum necesse est)**

FERO	Subj. FERAM etc.	Imp. FER FERTE etc.
FERS	FERREM etc	Inf. FERRE, pass. FERRI etc
FERT		
FERIMUS		
FERTIS		
FERUNT		

(2) **Accusativus cum Inf. in tribus constructionibus**

a) with verbs of feeling (glad, sorry, angry:) the best English rendering is "at your doing" etc; as, gaudeo te adesse, I am glad at your being here. N. B. QUOD causale c. Ind. may be used in such expressions.

b) in exclamations, without a verb: English "that you should" etc; as, Hem! te ita vexari! alas! that you should be so harassed!

c) with EST and impersonal verbs: "for" is often a good rendering; as, inusitatum est regem contemni, it is unusual for-a-king to-be-set-at-naught.

(3) **N. B. Dativus pro Accusativo:** after LICET and NECESSE EST, it-is-an-imperative-necessity, which take the Dative of the person concerned, an additional noun or adjective with the Infinitive may be either Dative or Accusative; as, you have the right to be idle, it is allowed unto you to be idle, licet tibi esse otioso v. esse otiosum; sometimes TIBI is omitted, as licet te esse otiosum, it is allowed (unto you) that you should be idle. But usually the Accusative is preferred; as, expedit vobis esse diligentes, it is expedient for-you to be diligent.

(4) **Compounds of FERO:**

ad'fero v. affero, at'tuli, alla'tum; aufero, abstuli, ablatum; confero, bring together, contrast; circumfe'ro, de'fero, bring down, report; delator, spy or informer; differo, distuli, dilatum, differ, bear into different directions, put off; dilatio, putting off; dilatare, to dilate, spread abroad; effero v. ecfero, extuli, elatum, bring out, up; introfe'ro; offero, obtuli, oblatum; oblatio, offering; perfero; suffero, sustuli, sublatum; refero, rettuli, relatum; transfero, translatum; etc.

### V. P.

UT MEA FERT VOLUNTAS—OPINIO, as I wish, think (as my wish goes).

PRAE SE FERT, displays (carries before himself).

REFERRE INTER DEOS—SANCTOS, deify, canonize.

TOLLO, 3, SUS'TULI, SUBLATUM, 2 sensus: pick-up-and-carry-off, do-away-

GRAVITER FERO (AEGRE, MOLESTE), am vexed at (bear heavily). (with AEQUO ANIMO, with-even mind, tranquilly.

NON EST FERENDUM (c. Inf.) it is intolerable (that).

INFERRE BELLUM POPULO ROMANO, INDICERE, make war on, declare war on.

INDICERE FERIAS—CONCILIVM ROMAN—EXERCITUM IN GALLIAM, declare holidays, summon council to Rome, order army into etc.

AQUA ET IGNI MIHI INTERDICTUM EST, banished (forbidden water etc).

DECET TE v. TIBI, it becomes you.

LUVAT ME, it delights me (c. Inf.)

## LXXXVIII PENSUM

### Price and Value

- (1) Ablativus pretii: with verbs of buying, selling, and costing; as emptus, drachma, bought for a drachma.
- (2) Four adjectives, QUANTI, TANTI, PLURIS, MINORIS, are also used with such verbs; but all other adjectives must be in the Abl. pretii. Exempla sunt: minuant sumptus et aliquanto pluris radant (Erasmus,) let them cut down their expenses and charge somewhat more for a shave, shave at-a-price-more by-somewhat. How much did you pay for your book? more than ten drachmas, quanti emisti librum tuum? pluris quam decem drachmis, at how great-a-price did you buy? at-a-price more than for-ten drachmas.
- (3) With verbs of estimating and reckoning some adjectives of indefinite value, like MAGNI, PARVI, etc, and some nouns like FLOCCI, fleck of wool, "a straw," ASSIS, "a farthing," and NAUCI, a trifle, are used. Vide V, P.
- (4) With verbs of exchanging, as, muto, commu'to, permu'to, either the thing given or the thing taken can be in the Abl. pretii.
- (5) Etymologia: INTRO, to the inside.  
Exempla sunt: introeo, intro'itus, entrance; introdu'co; intromitto; introspecio; introrumpo, break into by force; intrare, to enter.

### V. P.

MAGNO MIHI CONSTAT—CON'STITIT, stands for me at a great value, costs me much.

QUANTI AESTIMATUR? MAGNI, at-what is it valued? much.

EST MIHI TANTI, it is worth it to me, is of-so-much value.

NON EST TANTI, it is not worth it.

MAGNI FACIO—PARVI, NI'HILI, I greatly value etc. (make of great value)

VILI PENDO—PEPENDI, hold in little esteem, weigh cheap. Also PARVI.

FLOCCI NON FACIO (ASSIS, NAUCI) I don't value a straw's worth  
MAGNI MEA INTEREST, it greatly concerns me (RE understood)  
etc.

QUI SI (no exact translation possible), and if he, but if he, now if he  
QUOD SI, as to which if, and if, but if, now if.

QUOD CONTRA, whereas on the contrary. N. B. prep. after its Acc.  
QUOD, as-to-the-fact-that (introducing some previous matter).

## LXXXIX PENSUM

### VOLO

Praefatiuncula: VOLO, wish, and its derivates NOLO, be unwilling, and MALO, prefer, have no passive forms; only NOLO has an imperative, NOLI, etc.

#### (1) Flexus

VOLO	Subi. VELIM, etc.	Inf. VELLE
VIS	VELLEM etc.	VOLUISSE
VULT (VOLT)		
VO'LUMUS		part. VOLENS
VULTUS (VOLTIS)		
VOLUNT		ger. VOLENDI, etc.

#### (2) Volitivus Subiunctivus et Potentialis

The usages of the Subjunctive, which are many and detailed, fall generally under two great classes, volitive and potential; the former declares what is WANTED, as, videamus, (let us see) and pereat (down with him, may he perish!) and the latter shows what MIGHT BE. The so-called "Coniunctivus modestiae" or polite Subjunctive is potential.

#### (3) Etymologia: INTER,

- a) sensus: between, from time to time, utterly or utterly bad.  
 b) exempla sunt: intercede, go or be between, interfere, intercede, intereo v. pereo, go to ruin, intermitto, intervallum, interea, interdum, from-time-to-time, interpungo, put points between, punctuate, interpretes, representative, medium-of-communication, interficio, kill, inter'imo, do away with, internuntius, ad internecionem, to the point of annihilation, internecinum bellum, interpono, interrumpo, burst into pieces, break off, etc.

### V. P.

VOLO DICERE, I mean.

TUA CAUSA OMNIA VOLO, I wish all-things for your sake (showing VOLUNTARIA MORS, suicide. good will).

MORTEM MIHI CONSCISCO—CONSCIVI, commit suicide, decree death unto self

VELIT, NOLIT CAESAR, whether C. likes it or not, let C. like it. not like-it.

VELIM EXPLICES (PER'VELIM,) I wish (would-wish) you would explain. Coni. modestiae, UT omitted.)

VELLEM NOSSEM—POSSEM, I wish I knew, could (but I don't. NOLLEM CAREREM, I wish I did not lack, I'm sorry I lack. [can't])

E'QUIDEM NOLU'ERIM, MALU'ERIM, of a truth I should not wish, should prefer.

PACE TUA DIXERIM, I would say by your leave (polite form).

HIC QUAERAT QUIPIAM v. HIC FOR'SITAM QUAERAT [QUIPIAM, here some one may-ask.]

NON AUSIM PRO CERTO HABERE—AFFIRMARE, I should not [venture to regard as certain, affirm as certain.]

## NONAGESIMUM PENSUM

### Nolo & Malo

**Praefatiuncula:** verba volendi et volandi "vo" syllabam corripunt; **NOLO** autem et **MALO** "no" et "ma" syllabas producant. Roga magistrum ut vobis scandat illud Iuvenalis.

**SIC VOLO, SIC IUBEO, STET PRO RATIONE VOLUNTAS!**

#### (1) Flexus

<b>NOLO</b>	Subi.	<b>NOLIM</b> , etc	<b>MALO</b>	Subi.	<b>MALIM</b> tce
<b>NONVIS</b>		<b>NOLLEM</b> etc	<b>MAVIS</b>		<b>MALLEM</b> etc
<b>NONVULT</b>			<b>MAVULT</b>		
<b>NO'LUMUS</b>	Impv.	<b>NOLI</b> , etc	<b>MA'LUMUS</b>	Impv.	<b>MALLE</b>
<b>NONVULTIS</b>			<b>MAVULTIS</b>		<b>MALUISSE</b>
<b>NOLUNT</b>	Inf.	<b>NOLLE</b>	<b>MALUNT</b>		
		<b>NOLUISSE</b>			

Deest part

part **NOLENS**

#### (2) Primum Carmen Mnemonicum: **BIS OB & TER COND.**

a) explicatio generalis: the better to keep in mind the various usages of the Subjunctive we can group them under three formulas.

(Mnemo'syne, gr. nomen, Memoria, mater Musarum; Mnemon, pr. n. Memor, qui firma memoria est; amnestia, vox politica; amnesia, vox medica hodierna).

b) explicatio particularis: twice **OB** and three times **COND**; that is, the Subjunctive is found in **O. O.** and **Obl. Inter**, and in three kinds of conditions, doubtful future, contrary to fact and general.

#### (3) Etymologia: **OB**.

a) 6 sensus: towards & against; over the surface & around; good and bad sense.

b) exempla sunt: obire munus, go to meet, h. e. perform duty, ob'itus, meeting of last day, death; oppono; op'primo; obicio periculo, expose to danger; obscaenus, dirty all over; occi'do, kill; obductus auro, plated with gold; obam'bulo, walk around; oc'cino, sing inauspiciously; oblo'quitur, speaks against; obse'quitur, obeys; oboedio, obey; oblitteratus, lettered over; obtineo, hold against others; occlu'do, shut out; obdo, put over, against, like bolt; op'pleo, fill completely; etc.

### V. P.

**AGO GRATIAS—E'GI**, give thanks. **GRATIARUM ACTIO**.

**HABEO GRATIAM**, be thankful.

**GRATIAS AGO ET HABEO**, I give thanks and am thankful.

**GRATIAM RE'FERO**, requite.

**AGO, A'GERE, EGI, ACTUM**, do, act, act part of, perform action of, drive.

**Exempla:** quid agis? how do you do? ago custodiam; ago interpretem; agmen, army-being-conducted.

**Composita:** ad'igo abigo; exigo; **COGO**, 2 sensus; dego diem, degi, pass the day; redigo; per'ago, pere'gi, perform; prod'igo, drive forth, squander; subigo, subdue; transigo; etc: **EXA'GITO**, harass; etc.

**SERO, SERARE**, fasten with bar, **SERA**; **RE'SERO**; unfasten.

**SERO, 3, SE'VI, SATUM**, sow. **SATOR ET MESSOR**; **CON'SERO** [CON'SITUS.

**SERO, 3, SERUI, SERTUM**, join, attach; **IN'SERO**, insert, insitio, [grafting.

**TERO, 3, TRIVI, TRITUM**, rub, wear-away.

## XCI PENSUM

### Passivum Verbum

**Praefatiuncula:** where one form has two spellings, the meaning is the same; where two or more forms are spelled alike, the context must determine which one was meant.

(1) **Paradigmata:** praesens Indicativi et Subiunctivi

AMOR	AMER	MONEOR	MONEAR
AMA'RIS (RE)	AME'RIS (RE)	MONE'RIS (RE)	MONEA'RIS [(RE)]

AMA'TUR	AME'TUR	MONE'TUR	MONEATUR
AMA'MUR	AME'MUR	MONE'MUR	MONEA'MUR
AMA'MINI	AME'MINI	MONE'MINI	MONEA'MINI
AMANTUR	AMENTUR	MONENTUR	MONEANTUR

(2) **Subiunctivus qualitatis, characteristic:** really consecutive but also descriptive; as, so foolish that he etc.

a) Subi. qual. is used in expressions of existence and non-existence, especially the latter, and in questions implying non-existence, as, sunt qui putent, negent (there are people who suppose, deny), quis est qui (c. Subi.), who is there, who etc?

b) The Indicative of fact is used sometimes where we might look for a Subjunctive of characteristic. In such clauses the emphasis is on the fact given; as, multi sunt qui negant, there are many who deny, they-who-deny are many (emphasis on the MANY and not on the DENIAL).

(3) **Carmen mnemonicum secundum:** FI-CO-QUA, sensus est: finalis, consecutivus, qualitatis.

(4) **Etymologia:** PRO v. PROD

a) 4 sensus: forward or in front of, for self or others.

b) exempla sunt: prodire, go forth; pro'dere, put forth; declare; pro'ditor, traitor; procurare, look after for another; propugno, fight in behalf of; profu'gere, flee for safety; procurro, run forward; etc.

### V. P.

**FIDEM FACIO—HABEO** (c. Dat.), create confidence (belief), entertain.

**NEMO EST QUI** etc. negative: **NEMO EST QUI NON** v. **QUIN.**

**RES UNA SOLA'QUE QUAE POSSIT** etc the one only thing that can etc.

**IS TESTIS CUI TUTO CREDATUR**, a witness to be safely believed, that-kind-of witness to-whom safely belief-can-be-given.

**DIGNUS QUI ELIGATUR**, worthy to be chosen.

**APTUS ET IDONEUS QUI** fit and suitable to etc (who etc).

**MAIOR QUAM QUI** v. **QUAM UT** IS too big to, bigger than that he  
**POTENTIOR QUAM CUI RESISTI POSSIT**, too powerful to be resisted, more powerful than to whom resistance can be made

**FALLO**, 3, **FELELLI**, **FALSUM**, cheat, deceive.

**POSCO**, 3, **POPOSCI**, demand (call for lights, etc.)

**PARCO**, 3, **PEPERCI**, **PARSUM**, spare (c. Dat. obj.) Cf. parsimonia  
thrift.

**TANGO**, 3, **TE'TIGI**, **TACTUM**, touch. **ATINGO**, **AT'TIGI**, etc.

## XCII PENSUM

### Passivum Verbum cont.

(1) Paradigmata

REGOR	REGAR	AUDIOR	AUDIAR
RE'GERIS (RE)	REGA'RIS (RE)	AUDI'RIS (RE)	AUDIARIS (RE)
RE'GITUR	REGA'TUR	AUDI'TUR	AUDIA'TUR
RE'GIMUR	REGA'MUR	AUDI'MUR	AUDIA'MUR
REGI'MINI	REGA'MINI	AUDI'MINI	AUDIA'MINI
REGUNTUR	REGANTUR	AUDIUNTUR	AUDIANTUR

(2) Carmen mnemonicum: FI- CO- QUA- RES- CAU, restrictivus, causalis.

(3) Subiunctivus restrictivus et causalis: the Subi. qual. sometimes is restrictive (description with the idea that the thing described is ALL) and sometimes implies that the description gives the REASON; as, nunquam quod sciam, quod meminerim, never that I know, remember; optimi auctores latinitatis, quos quidem legerim, the best authorities on Latin, those at-least that I have read.

(4) Etymologia: SUB (SUG, SUR, SUS).

a) under or below (at, to, from;) secretly or sily; in inferior capacity.

b) exempla sunt: suspicio in caelum, look up from below into the sky; suscipio, undertaker, suborno falsum testem; sub'traho v. subdu'co, withdraw; sublevare, lift up from below; subministrare; subiungo; suffodio, pierce underneath; sufflare, blow up, insufflavito, blew upon; suffundo, pour beneath; subvenio v. succurro, help; suffo'co, choke; subsi'do, subse'di settle down, etc.

### V. P.

DEMENS ES QUI DIFFERAS, you are foolish to put off, for putting off.

VIDEOR MIHI PECCARE QUI CELEM, QUI CELARIM, I feel [(seem to myself) to be doing wrong to conceal, to have concealed UT QUI, as-is-natural-in-one who (c. Subi.) [etc.]

UT POTE QUI v. QUIPPE QUI, naturally-enough-since-he-is-one who etc (c. Subi).

GERO, 3, GESSI, GESTUM, carry on (business, war), wear (clothes) BENE ME GERO, I behave myself well.

VEHO, 3, VEXI, VECTUM, carry (by vehicle etc.) Cf. vehi'culum con'veho, etc-

EO FURORIS PROVECTUS, carried-forward to-that-pitch of frenzy that etc.

DEMO, 3, DEMPSI, DEMPTUM, take away. Opp. ADDO, AD'DIDI PROMO, 3, PROMPSI, PROMPTUM, bring-forward. DE-

TRAHO, 3, TRAXI, TRACTUM draw. Cogn: AT'TRAHO, ABS-, DE-, CON-, EX-, PRO-, RE-, DIS-

TRACTO, manage. Cf. contrecto, handle, detracto v. detrecto, dis-parage, decline.

## XCIII PENSUM

### Passivum Verbum cont.

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: hoc pensum cum quaedam nabeat obscuriora, suademus ut, subtiliore oratione omissa, ea quae dedimus praecepta et dictiones iterando, imitando, ad compluresque usus adhibendo edocere nitaris.

(1) Declinationes per instans tempus

CAPIOR                      CAPIAR                      FEROR FERAR  
CA'PERIS(RE) etc      CAPIA'RIS(RE)      FERRIS FERA'RIS(RE)

(2) Carmen mnemonicum ex toto: FI-CO-QUA-RES-CAU-CAU-TEMP-AT. The second CAU represent two causal clauses, TEMP temporal clauses with certain particles, and AT the Subjunctive by attraction.

(3) Subiunctivus Causalis

a) Causae negatae, denied reason; as, I do this not because (not that) I am afraid, but etc. Vide V. P.

b) causae alienae; attributed to another or even to the speaker if referring to his past thoughts: as, he refused because he was sick (εργιστρετ;) in my dreams I seemed afraid because I was alone (solus essem).

(4) Subiunctivus temporalis: with CUM and other particles.

a) CUM temporale: with Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive but Indicative of other tenses. Let this be our general rule; for the correct use of CUM temporale is very intricate. Vide lexicon Harperianum, ubi 18 columnae de hac voce exaratae sunt.

b) CUM clauses often equal to participles or Ablative absolute; as, abiit cum libros suos apud me reliquisset, he went away after-having-left his books with me.

c) CUM with ANY tense of the Subjunctive means "since" and "although."

(5) Subiunctivus attractionis grammaticae: when a relative clause is part of a Subi. or Inf. clause; as, if people disbelieved all they didn't understand, quaecumque non intellegent, etc; for people not to believe what matters they don't understand, non credere homines ea quae non intellegant, etc. Generally speaking, the Indicative ASSERTS, the Subjunctive SUPPOSES.

V. P.

NON QUO PUTEM v. NON QUOD PUTEM, not that I suppose. SED QUIA c. Ind. seq.

NON QUIN FATEAR, not but-that I admit, not that I do not admit etc.

INGENUE FATEOR, I frankly admit, FASSUS. (Cf. CONFITEOR, DIF-, PRO)

INFITIOR v. INFICIOR, I, dep. deny. (Cf. infitias ire, deny c. Inf. v. QUIN).

HOC CUM ITA SIT, since this is so, this being the case, though this is so.

QUAE CUM ITA SINT, and since these-things are so (note QUAE first in Latin, like QUI SI etc)

DUM HAEC GERUNTUR, while these-things are (also WERE) going-on.

DONEC v. QUOAD, 2 sensus: until, as-long-as. N. B. with Ind. unless Subj. required, as in, "until he SHOULD etc).

IAM DUDUM v. IAM PRIDEM, 2 sensus: a long time ago, for a long time past.

NON ITA PRIDEM, not so very long ago.

TUM DEMUM v. TUM DE'NIQUE, then-and-not-till-then (emphatic).

NUNC ADEO (emphatic); so, IS ADEO, INDE ADEO, etc.



## XCIV PENSUM

### Praeteritum Imperfectum Tempus

Praefatiuncula: et voce in schola et domi scriptione omnia paradigmata plene reddantur.

(1) Paradigmata

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) BAR             | b) RER           |
| BA'RIS (RE) etc    | RE,RIS (RE) etc. |
| c) FERRER          |                  |
| FERRE'RIS (RE) etc |                  |

(2) The hortative Subjunctive (may, let) produces several kindred usages, which we give under a new carmen mnemonicum: HORT-OPT-PRO, h. e., hortativus, optativus, providendae vel praecavendae rei.

(3) Subiunctivus optativus, OPTO, wish: UTINAM (would that), negative UTINAM NE (possible wish) and UTINAM NON (impossible); as, utinam sit-esset-fuisset, would be, might-be, were, had been; utinam ne sit, non esset.

(4) Subi: prov. vel praec. rei, Subjunctive of thing provided for or against: with DUM (while, "so long as".) MODO (only,) DUM'-MODO, MODO UT, TANTUM UT (only let.) Negative adds NE

(5) Observatio: praesens tempus pro praeterito, when the idea is "has been and still is;" praeteritum imperfectum pro plusquamperfect, when it means "had been and still was." E. G. iam sex mensus abest, he has been away now for six months.

(6) Etymologia: SUPER, 2 sensus, above, in addition to. Exempla sunt: superficies, upper face, surface; supersedeo, be-above, abstain from; superinduce etc.

## V. P.

CONOR, CONARI, CONATUS, attempt.

NITOR, NITI, NIXUS v. NISUS, 3 sensus: rest-on, rely-on, strive-AGGREDIOR, AG'GREDI, AGGRESSUS, attack, undertake. [hard ADIPISCOR, ADIPISCI, ADEPTUS, acquire.

SUS'PICOR, 1, suspect.

MIROR, 1, wonder.

AUXILIOR v. OPI'TULOR (c. Dat.) help.

PATRO'CINOR v. SUFFRA'GOR, support (suffragium, vote) (c. Dat).

IMBUO, 3, IMBUI, IMBU'TUM, 3 sensus: moisten. tinge v. infect, teach lightly or first time.

SUO, SUI, SUTUM, sew. AD-, CON-, IN. Cf. CIRCUMSU'TUS, SUBSUTUS.

LUO, 3, LUI (deest sup.), wash, lave. Cogn. alluo, wash-against; [diluo, weaken, dilute; diluvies v. diluvio v. diluvium, the flood.

LUO, 3, 3 sensus: pay debt or penalty, atone-for, appease v. satisfy.

## XCV PENSUM

### Futurum Tempus

(1) Paradigmata

AMA'BOR	MONE'BOR	REGAR	AUDIAR	CAPIAR
AMA'BERIS (RE)	etc.	REGE'RIS (RE)	etc.	
AMA'BITUR		REGE'TUR		
AMA'BIMUR		REGE'MUR	FERAR	
AMABI'MINI		REGE'MINI		
AMABUNTUR		REGENTUR		

(2) Subiunctivus concessivus: with words meaning "although," "however much;" really hortatory, "let it be ever so much so." Hortatory Subj. often has concessive idea; as, sit, fuerit, ne sit, ne fuerit, granted-that-it-is, was, is not, was not.

(3) Observationes in speciales voces: QUAMQUAM and ETSI are usually Indicative particles; LICET, "it is lawful," when used for "although," "granted-that" are limited by the consecutio temporum to be pres. and perf. tenses of the Subjunctive.

(4) Speciales notiones praesentis Indicativi et praeteriti imperfecti: action begun (inceptive), intended, attempted (conative;) negatively, resisted; as, sancit legem, he is-for-sanctioning a law; non dabat, he WOULD not give. (non dedit, DID not give.)

(5) Etymologia: VERSUS, turned, in the-direction-of.

a) adv. post nomen: in the direction of, ward. Exempla sunt: domum versus, ad Urbem versus, in castra versus.

b) in compositione: ORSUS v. ORSUM, to-the, towards-the. Vide infra, V. P.

c) N. B. "versus" pro praepositione non recte habetur ideoque illud VS (versus) quod in hodierna loquela forensi pro "contra" ponitur probabili auctoritate caret.

### V. P.

QUAMVIS v. QUAM'LIBET, however. E. g. however clever you may be, yet etc.

QUANTUMVIS v. QUANTUM'LIBET, same as above. Neg. is NON LICET SINT—NON SINT, granted they are, are not.

UT NEMO—NULLUS—NIHIL, even-though no one, no, nothing.

SPARGO—SPARSI—SPARSUM, scatter. Cogn. ASPERGO, DISMERGO—MERSI—MERSUM, dip. IM-, SUB-, E-, [CONTERGEO v. TERGO, TERSI, TERSUM, wipe-off. ABSTERGEO, URGEO, URSI, URSUM, press-hard-on. [wipe-away.

DEXTRORSUM ET SINISTRORSUM, to the right hand and to the left.  
SURSUM ET DEORSUM, upward and downward. left.

RETRORSUM, backward. RETRO, to-the-rear.

PRORSUS (less often UM,) absolutely, precisely, by all means; word of emphasis from idea of "straight onwards".

## Imperativus Modus

- (1) Paradigmata  
AMA'RE AMA'MINI MONE'RE MONE'MINI RE'GERE etc.  
[AUDI'RE CA'PERE  
AMA'TOR deest MONE'TOR deest RE'GITOR  
AMA'TOR AMANTOR MONE'TOR MONENTOR etc.
- (2) Subiunctivus dubitativus: implying strong doubt, indignation,  
impossibility of doing; as, what am I to do? what was I to do?  
Vide V. P.
- (3) Subiunctivus exclamantis  
a) with UT and NE interrogativum or UT alone and NE under-  
stood; as if "fierine potest" or "fieri potest" preceded. Anglice:  
is it likely that etc?  
b) Inf. exclamantis eodem fere sensu reperitur.
- (4) Subiunctivus rei debitaе in praeterito, past obligation: it is con-  
sidered hortatory in origin and the negative is NE.
- (5) Conspectus totius syntaxis Subiunctivi  
a) BIS OB & TER COND  
b) FI-CO-QUA-RES-CAU-CAU-TEMP-AT  
c) HOR-OPT-PRO-CON-DUB-EX-DE-PRO-POT-MO. (Sensus  
potentialis et modestiae ad hortandi genus non pertinent verum  
commodi causa hoc carmine includuntur.)

**V. P.**

QUID AGAM? QUO ME VERTAM? what am I to do? whither to  
 QUID FACEREM? what was I to do? [turn?  
 QUID ISTO HOMINE FACIAMUS? what are we to do with this  
 fellow? Note Abl.  
 AN EGO NON TENTAREM? was I not to try? (second part of  
 double question with first part omitted.)

EGONE UT CONIVEAM? is it likely I should keep my eyes shut?  
CONIVEO, CONI'VI v. NIXI, 3 sensus: shut eyes, blink (asleep,  
sleepy, in fear from excessive light, ignore).  
TE UT ULLA RES FRANGAT? TU UT UNQUAM TE COR-  
[RIGAS? is it likely that any consideration shake your-  
[purpose (te)? that you ever amend?]  
MENE DESISTERE VICTUM? am I going-to-desist, beaten?

**FINDO, 3, FIDI, FISSUM, cleave asunder (earth in plowing, water [by keel etc.])**  
**SCINDO, 3, SCIDI, SCISSUM, tear-apart by force. INTER- (pontem)**  
**FUNDO, 3, FU'DI, FUSUM, pour, IN-, E-, CON-.**  
**RUMPO, 3, RU'PI, RUPTUM, burst. COR E-IR-PRAE-PER, etc.**

## XCVII PENSUM

### Deponentia Verba

**Praefatiuncula:** deponents have the future Inf. and participle active, (secuturus esse etc;) the gerundive is passive, sequendus, to-be-followed.

(1) **Paradigmata:** declinentur exercitatonis causa MIROR, wonder, VEREOR, fear, SEQUOR, PARTIOR, share, GRADIOR, 3, GRASSUS, walk.

(2) **Observationes in participia**

a) some perf. pass. participles have active meanings; as, lotus et cenatus, having bathed and dined (lavo, lavare lavi, wash;) pransus et potus, having breakfasted and drunken.

b) some deponent participles have both active and passive meanings; as, parti'tus, having shared, been-shared or distributed: sorti'tus, having obtained by lot, having been obtained.

c) some perfect participles are best translated as if present; as, ausus, fisus, veritus, secutus.

(3) **Semideponentia quattuor**

AUDEO, AUSUS, dare. AUSIM, old perfect (for auserim).

GAUDEO, GAVI'SUS, rejoice. N. B. LAETOR, I, is outward-joy FT'DO, FI'SUS, 3, trust. C. Dat. v. Abl. obiecti. CON-, DIF-

SOLEO, SO'LITUS, am accustomed. INSOLENS, unaccustomed; solitus, adj. customary.

(4) **Lex syntactica:** UTOR, FRUOR, FUNGOR, POTIOR, VESCOR

a) cum Ablativo obiecti construuntur, qui quiden Ablativus notionem instrumenti habere videtur; ut, ca'lamo utor, I use a pen, avail myself.

b) gerundiva horum verborum: in Nominativo casu impersonaliter, in obliquis autem casibus adiectivorum modo usurpantur. Vide V. P.

### V. P.

AR'BITROR v. REOR (RATUS,) judge, reckon. MEO ARBI-  
[TRATU, decision.

INTER'PRETOR, explain, translate PER'PERAM, wrongly, "miss."

ASSENTIOR TIBI EX ANIMO, ASSENSUS, I heartily agree with-you IMPERTIO, impart. DIS-, distribute.

UTOR MULTUM—FAMILIARITER, have frequent relations with,  
intimate.

UTOR SERENO CAELO—TURB'ATIS REBUS, experience calm  
[weather, disturbed state of affairs.

LEXICO NOBIS UTENDUM EST, we must use, use-must-be-made-of  
IN CICERONIS LIBRIS LECTICANDIS, UTENDIS, FRUENDIS, in  
[eagerly-reading, using, and enjoying Cicero's books, etc.

FRUOR, FRUCTUS, get-the enjoyment-of; PER, get-the-full-enjoy-  
ment-of.

FUNGOR OFFICIO, MUNERE—FUNCTUS, discharge the service,  
[duty. DE. PER.

POTIOR, POTI'TUS, 2 sensus: get control of, retain control of. Cum  
VESCOR, no perf. feed on. [Gen. v. Abl. rei.

## XCVIII PENSUM

### The Supines

**Praefatiuncula:** the so-called "supine" is the third stem in giving the principal parts of the verbs. There are two forms, **as**, **AMATUM**, **AMATU**, and each is translated "to love."

- (1) The former supine (active, **AMATUM**;) shows purpose after verbs of motion (come, go, send;) **as**, **veni (misi) salutatum**, I came (sent) to greet.
- (2) The latter supine (passive, **AMATU**;) specifies in what respect: **as** **horribile dictu**, horrible to say.
- (3) **Conspectus omnium formarum orationis finalis:** (a) **UT & QUI**; (b) **AD & CAUSA (GRATIA)**; (c) **Supi'num**, *ut supra*; (d) **Participium futuri temporis**, *ut*, **veni salutaturus**, with-the-intention-of-greeting (*apud minus latinos auctores*;) (e) **Infinitivus poeticus est et deterioris latinitatis**, *ut*, **venimus adorare eum**, we have come to worship Him.
- (4) **Etymologia trans, tra**
  - a) across, "over," (some times in bad sense)
  - b) **exempla sunt:** **transdo v. trado**, hand-over, deliver; **trans'fero**; **traduco**, conduct across, **trans'nato v. tra'nato**, transmitto, etc. Consult aliquod lexicon.

### V. P.

**DO NUPTUM**, give in marriage.

**EO CU'BITUM**, go to bed (to lie down).

**CUBO, CUBARE, CUBUI, CU'GITUM**, is-lying-down. Cf. **CUBICU-**  
[**LUM**, bed-room]

**ACCUMBO, 3, ACCUBUI, ACCU'BITUM**, (no simple stem,) lie

**FAS FACTU—NEFAS**, right to do, wrong. [down (motion.)]

**FOEDUM VISU, AUDITU**, repulsive to see, hear.

**FACILIS INTELLECTU v. AD INTELLEGENDUM**, easy to under-  
**PROCLI'VIS AD**, downwardly-inclined toward, inclined to [stand.

**PROPENDEO, PROPENDI, PROPENSUM**, incline toward (**AD**.  
**MEREO v. MEREOR**, earn, deserve. [IN].)

**INDULGEO, INDULSI, INDULTUM**, indulge (**Dat. obj.**)

**CENSEO, 2, CENSUI, CENSUM**, value (tax, vote, criticise.) **RE-**  
**CENSI'TUS**, reviewed.

## XCIX PENSUM

### Condicionalia Enuntiata in Oratione Obliqua

**Praefatiuncula:** e generali lege supra ad pensum LXXIX data cognitum habemus omnem protasin obliquae orationis in Subiunctivo poni et omnem apodosin vel conclusionem a primario verbo sentiendi vel declarandi pendere atque per Accusativum cum Infinitivo exprimi.

- 1) in simplici genere orationis condicionalis
  - a) modus in modum transfertur, Indicativus in Subiunctivum, sine ulla temporum mutatione.
  - b) cum non sit futurum Subiunctivi, praesens pro eo ponitur ita ut duplicem usum habeat.
- (2) in oratione condicionali ad futura pertinente
  - a) non distinguitur inter "si sit" et "si erit" sed illud pro utroque ponitur.
  - b) futurum exactum Indicativi in praeteritum perfectum Subiunctivi transfertur ita ut hoc tempus duplicem usum habeat atque et "si fui" et "si fuero" valeat.
- (3) Descensus temporum cum id verbum sentiendi vel declarandi unde oratio obliqua pendet in praeterito tempore est.
  - a) praesens Subiunctivi velut descendit in praeteritum imperfectum et praeteritum perfectum in praeteritum plus quam perfectum.
  - b) quintuplex significatio praeteriti imperfecti Subiunctivi: "si esset" accipi potest pro eo quod in oratione recta erat "si est" "si erat," "si erit," "si sit," "si esset" (condicione manifeste falsa.)
  - c) quintuplex significatio praet. plusquam perf. Subi. "fuissem" poni potest pro eo quod erat "fui," "fueram," "fuero" (sci. sensum habet futuri exacti in praeterito), "fuerim", "fuissem" (ibi ubi nihil mutandum).
- (4) in condicionibus manifeste falsis: protasis non mutatur nec ullam sequitur temporum consecutionem; apodosis unicam habet formam "futurum fuisse ut" c. consecutivo Subiunctivo. (magister, si volet, illum locum qui in B. G. V., 29 legitur exceptiunculam praebere explicabit eamque necessitate argumenti inductam).
- (5) Indicativus in apodosi transfertur in Infinitivum.

### V. P.

OBEY: PAREO, OBTEM'PERO, 1, OB'SEQUOR, OBOEDIO,  
DICTO AUDIENS SUM (c. Dat.)  
IGNOSCO, IGNO'VI, IGNO'TUM, pardon (c. Dat.)  
ALLICIO, 3, ALLEXI, ALLECTUM, attract. E-, IL, PEL ( wheedle)  
ILLE'CEBRA, attraction, enticement (good or bad.)

CINGO, 3, CINXI, CINCTUM bid (cingulum, belt, girdle).  
FINGO, 3, FINXI, FICTUM, fashion.  
TINGO, TINXI, TINCTUM, moisten.  
ANGO, ANXI, choke. Cf. ANXIUS, ANXIETAS.

SUBTER (adv. praep.) beneath.

PONE, adv. praep. behind.

A TERGO, A FRONTE (f) behind, in front (from behind).

A LA'TERE, on the side (LATUS, n.)

## CENTESIMUM LATINUM PENSUM

### Minora Enuntiata in Oratione Obliqua

**Praefatiuncula:** omnia quae hic traduntur ad eam generalem legem pertinent qua omnis oratio obliqua continetur, nempe, in Subiunctivo modo poni quaecumque nec affirmantur nec negentur.

(1) Imperativa et prohibitiva Oratio

- a) mutatur secunda persona Imperativi in tertiam personam Subiunctivi, tempore praesenti, nisi descendendum est.
- b) **NOLI** perraro transfertur (nolit, nollet) sed **NE** particula ponitur cum Subiunctivo; e. g. (dixit) ne committeret (ne commiseris v. noli committere).

(2) Interrogativa Oratio

- a) si responsum expectatur, Subiunctivus ponitur.
- b) si quid rhetorice interrogatur, hoc est, si verbo tantum, non re, ad interrogationem pertinet oratio, Accusativus cum Infinitivo ponitur, quoniam declaratur aut negatur aliquid.

(3) Comparativa Oratio cum **QUAM** particula: plerumque per Acc. c. Inf. exprimitur; reperitur tamen Subiunctivus. Exemplum est: affirmat se citius moriturum esse quam patriam proditurum v. quam patriam prodat, he says he will die sooner than betray his country.

(4) **QUOD**, as-to-the-fact-that: vel Indicativus vel Subiunctivus reperitur, prout extra Orationem Obliquam vel intra Orationem Obliquam res dici intellegitur.

### V. P.

**INSTAR MURI** (STAT) stands like a wall. (INSTAR, quasi genetiva praepositio).

**UNUS MIHI INSTAR OMNIUM**, the-one as-good-as all (the rest put together)

**IUXTA VARRONEM DOCTISSIMUS**, the most learned after Varro, IUXTA, adv. praep. next to, according to (ser. lat) [next to Varro.

**IN ID GENUS LIBRIS** (irreg. Acc.), in books of that sort.

**QUOD GENUS**, of-which sort (is etc).

**ECCE!** v. **EN!** lo behold. (seq. Nom. v. Acc.)

**ECCUM**, **ECCAM**: **ECCOS**, **ECCAS**. There-he-is! etc.

**VERBO TENUS** v. **NOMINE TENUS**, as-far-as word (goes).

**EA' IENUS—QUATENUS**, to-the-extent to-which.

**QUA'TENUS**, up-to-the-extent-to-which.

**SED HAEC HAC'TENUS**, but these-things thus far (so much for this).

## ONOMASTICON

**Praefatiuicula:** haec quae infra leguntur nomina plenum apparatus nequaquam constituunt sed partim ad aliquot personas et loca latine nominanda pertinent, parti praebent unde tirones suas in latine loquendo vires quodammodo experiantur. Plura exempla in quolibet lexico anglico inueniuntur.

### **Propria Nomina**

Petrus et Paulus. Albertus et Robertus. Ricardus et Henri'cus. Ca'rolus et Os'carus. Edvardus et Edvi'nus. Gulielmus (Guilelmus) et Gualte'rus. Clarentius et Laurentius. Maria et Elisabe'tha. He'lena et Victoria. Anna et Gratia idem signi'ficant. E'ditha et Lucia. Blanca et Margari'ta. Nicola'us et Ste'phanus. Iaco'b'us et Ioannes. Philippus et Alexander. Eugenius et Patricius syno'nyma sunt. Ludovi'cus et Ludovi'ca (Louise). Iulius et Iulia. Marce'lius et Marcella. Georgius et Horatius. Guido (Guy) et Godifre'dus. Franciscus et Francisca. Archibaldus et Ioanna (Jane).

### **Nomina Geographica**

Quinque continentes: America Septentrionalis et Meridiana. Euro'pa, Asia, Africa. Britannia Maior est in Europa. Londinium et Cantabrigia et Oxonium in Anglia. Bostonia et Novus Portus in Nova Anglia sunt. Nova Scotia est in Canada. Lutetia (Paris) est in Gallia et Olisippo in Lusitania. Edinburgum et Glascovia in Caledonia sunt et Dubli'num in Hibernia. Novum Eborac'um et Sanctus Franciscus in America sunt. Antverpia et Bruxellae et Lovanium in Belgio sunt. Vivant Belgae! Brooklynenses in Insula Longa sunt. Roma et Nea'polis et Mediola'num in Italia sunt. Nipponenses in Iapo'na et Seres in China sunt. Ubi est Constantino'polis? ubi Muse'um Britannicum? Ubi est Tibur, Nilus, Rhenus? Beroli'num et Dresda et Lipsia in Germania. Ubi est Schola Praeparatoria Coloradonensis? Americani et Canadenses et Mexicani.

### **Nomina Biblica et Historica et Ecclesiastica**

Ada'mus et Eva in paradi'so. No'e in arca. Abrahamus est patriarcha et Moysis legislator. Eli'as prophe'ta. David pastor, rex, psalmista. Psalterium Davidicum in liturgia anglicana. S. Matthaeus et S. Ioannes Evangelistae. S. Ioannes Baptista in historia evange'lica. S. Paulus, Apostolus ad gentes. Cornelius centurio in historia aposto'lica. S. Augusti'nus, primus archiepi'scopus Cantuariensis. Cantuaria est in Anglia. Leo XIII, P. M. Ioannes. Calvi'nus et Marti'nus Luth'e'rus, Protestantes et reformato'res in historia Europaea sunt. Caius Iulius Caesar, dictator, et Marcus Tullius Cicero, orator, in historia romana. Home'rus et Vergilius, poe'tae e'pici. Bea'ta Virgo Maria (B. V. M.) Colum'bus navigator et Americus Vesputius, explorator. Plato et Aristo'teles in philosophia et S. Thomas Aqui'nas in theologia. S. Hiero'nymus (Jerome) mo'nachus. S. Athanasius, episcopus Alexandri'nus et S. Antonius eremi'ta in historia ecclesiastica. Georgius Washington et Abrahamus Lincoln in historia americana. S. Stephanus protomartyr, h. e. primus martyr. Quattuor Evangelia in Novo Testamento sunt. Epis'tulae Pauli'nae et Actus Apostolo'rum et Apocalypsis.



## SUBSIDIARIAE VOCES ET ORATIONES

**Praefatiuncula ad tirones:** our manner of studying Latin is to **MAKE LATIN**, that is, to combine in various ways every word, phrase, and form that we acquire. When the teacher says or writes anything in Latin, try to understand him and to imitate his sentences; when you come upon any Latin elsewhere, mark it and utilize it in some way to express a thought of your own.

Recite the grammar and render the vocabularies as if you were instructing some one else; then, when you find your self in doubt on any point, you can intelligently say that you desire further light in Latin (*amplius lumen in latinitate desi'dero*). Rules, exceptions, observations, and cautions are given as helps to guide you in your sentence-making and to prevent mistakes otherwise likely to occur.

In particular, try to express thoughts about Latin, its history, its celebrated names, its varied applications, and about class work. Latin is a venerable and dignified language with more than two thousand years of continued use; its connections with present-day languages and interests are innumerable. Compose phrases and sentences about some of them. Repetitions, with a word or a form changed, are always allowable and no original sentence is too simple at first.

**Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:** magna pars primi anni latini circa declinationes et vocabula versari merito creditur. Tamen non est dubium quin etiam alicui orationi componendae fructuose provideri possit; immo vero, huic ipsi rei iam inde ab initio consuli oportet, siquidem latin latine edocere instituimus. Cum nulla pars disciplinae latinae molestior pueris sit quam ista quae paene ubique obtinet consuetudo certas ac designatas sententias ex anglico in latinum praescripto modo convertendi, ego huic difficultati ita occurro ut summam libertatem in scribendo meis tironibus concedam atque pro optima orationis duce imitationem liberrimam habeam. Labor enim odium, odium autem inertiam parit: nobis alacritas petenda est.

### Ad Pensa 1-4

## EXERCITIA BREVIORA

Ubi est frater? Soror non est in area. Canis in culina est. Ubi est bibliotheca academica? Hoc est masculinum nomen. Declina, Henrice, hoc demonstrativum pronomen. Declinate hoc singulariter—pluraliter. Recitate hoc, omnes una: haec recitatio clara est—indistincta et confusa. Hoc est mihi clarum—obscurum. In latina lingua "ante" et "post" praepositiones sunt. Commoda (loan) mihi delarium americanum. Hoc est mexicanum dollarium. Hic est praeceptor, haec est praeceprix. Tiro in latina disciplina sum. Omnes adsumus. Carolus hodie a schola abest. "Sol" est masculinum nomen. Octo adsumus (there are eight of us present). Insula Longa ad Neoeboracenses pertinet. Latina verba ultimum locum in sententia perio'dica tenent. Floridenses in paeninsula sunt. Ave Imperator, Imperatrix! "Globus" est "globe" et "pudding"; globus anglicus est "plum pudding." Non omnia nomina rerum ad neutrum genus pertinent. Haec exercitia clare scripta sunt. Haec stella non longe abest. Emma est praeceprix in disciplina mathematica. Haec nomina non sunt origine latina. Anglica adiectiva, si de adiectivis sunt, in "ly" exeunt, sed non omnia. Hic Vocativus exit in I longum. Cicero est clarum nomen in oratoria latina. Haec syllaba tonica est.

Hoc mihi non placet. Haec schola superior in insula est. Tintinnabulum sonat et schola habetur. Salve, domina. Hoc est malum. Frater est in fabrica. Mater non est in tonstrina. Tenta divinare ex anglico hoc novum nomen. Nunc iterum, declinate hoc verbum. Responde ad hoc, si placet. Tenta hoc iterum. Hoc nomen adiectivum est in substantivo sensu. Demonstra mihi omnia vitia. Hoc est mendum, domine. Non est vitium in prima sententia. Multum salve, Thoma. Accentus est in antepaenultima. Haec expositio non est lucida. S. Augustinus, episcopus Hipponensis, clarus scriptor latinus est. Vivat lingua latina! Vivant professores!

### Ad Pensa 5—8

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: etsi nequaquam nego fieri posse ut ex lectione scriptorum latinorum, modo sit satis copiosa, elementa satis commode discantur, tamen eo spectat mea docendi ratio ut in dictionibus sentiendiisque scriptitandis praecipua spes proficiendi ponatur; quam ob rem haec exercitia nihil aliud in se habent quam fragmenta quaedam orationis quae tuo more in tuum scribendi genus convertas.

DICTIONES SCHOLASTICAE. Sex casus in latine sermone sunt: nomina mihi hos sex casus usitato ordine. Da nobis octo interpretationes Ablativi. "Ad" est accusativa praepositio. Haec omnia bene responsa sunt, Francisce. Nomina primae flexurae in A litteram exeunt. Quis novit hoc novum nomen? eloquatur anglice. In patrio sermone hoc plerumque quidem ita est sed tamen non semper. Silentium, tirones: schola nunc habetur. Arbores feminina nomina habent. Da hoc filiabus meis. Carolus non est studiosus discipulus. In anglico alphabeto Y est et vocalis et consonans. Vide ta'bulam geographica: haec est Ephesus. Fratres mei litteris hebraicis non student; studia hebraica laboriosa sunt. "Mi" est Vocativus singularis masculinus. Haec oratio nostra praecepta non sequitur. In Caroli exercitia menda sunt. Praepositio "ex" habet formam "e" sed non ante vocales. Neutra nomina secundae flurae u-m litteris terminantur sed quattuor exeunt in "us" syllabam. Quis meminit nomina harum syllabarum? Responde mihi, si placet. latino sermone.

PROMISCUE ORATIONES. Ubi est vir tuus, mea domina? in collegio Yalensi. Clara exempla architecturae gothicae in Europa sunt. Haec formosa femina magistra musicae est. Frater meus scientias physicas novit. Puer puellam sequitur. Praeceptor noster et latine et graece loquitur. Nemo vestrum hoc bene novit. Servi Dei sumus. Pater meus probus agricola est. Servi in America non sunt. Voca ancillam tuam. Voca fratrem tuum ad telephorum. Nostra ratio elementa latina docendi non est laboriosa. Audite me, tirones: haec monita mea non sunt obscura sed clara. Fratres mei in auditorio templi masonici sunt. Explana haec verba Clarentio et Mariae. Monstra mihi subiectum verbi tui. Omnes tirones in exercitiis praecceptorem sequuntur. Nero Imperator Christianos persequitur. Pastor meus, rev. vir Carolus Y, de parabolis evangelicis loquitur. Haec non est ignorantia sed mera impudentia. Iterum tenta hoc: recitatio tua valde indistincta est. Herodotus est pater historiae. Doce me, oro te, haec verba declinare. Agatha est praeceprix linguae anglo-saxonicae. Lingua sanscritica est mater linguarum latinae et graecae. Imi-

tatio est bona magistra orationis, pueri. Fratres tui in ludo litterario sunt. Meus pater vir sanctus et religiosus est. Recita nobis ex Evangelio Sancti Matthaei orationem Dominicam. Haec censura non est iusta, immo vero, valde iniusta est. Grammatica pars primi pensī bene clara nobis est. Hic gladius acutus est. Diligentia vestra, discipuli, manifesta mihi est. Voca ad me in bibliothecam fratrem tuum et sororem. Sorores meae hodie absunt. Vide lexicon sub hoc verbo. Quod anglicum verbum ab hoc verbo est? Hic est soloecismus, mi Carole. Non sumus tirones in anglicis litteris. Da nobis sonos harum litterarum. Da mihi sensum primi verbi. Sed hoc non est ita. Meus magister longe aliter loquitur. Hoc adiectivum in substantivo sensu est. Evolutio biologica ad theoriam Darwinianam pertinet. Dictio biblica et liturgica est "Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus." Ubi sunt sorores tuae? Praefatiunculae nostrae ad linguae latinae magistros latinis verbis scriptae sunt. Oratio tua, domine, longe abest ab elegantia Marci Tulli. Haec est pura et latina dictio. Saluta matrem tuam meis verbis. Vide, si placet, Encyclopaediam Britannicam sub articulo ".....".

### Ad Pensa 9—12

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: in his pensis tractandis patrio sermoni latinas locutiones pro opportunitate admiscebis et tirones ad imitandum hortaberis.

PROMISCUA ORATIO LATINA IN SCHOLA. Declinate omnes una hoc verbum per praesens tempus. "tempus" est neutrum nomen et "per" est accusativa praepositio. In latino sermone singularis numerus et pluralis ad imperativa verba pertinent. Da mihi exempla prohibitivae orationis. Noli me timere, puer: non sum elephantus. Ex quo anglico vocabulo divinamus significationem verbi "excusare"? Quas significationes verbi "excusare" dat lexicon tuum? Considerate hoc novum verbum. Absurdum est hoc putare; haec opinio absurda et ridicula est. In synodo oecumenica nicaena episcopi graece loquuntur; sed Constantinus Imperator longam orationem de concordia ecclesiastica latine habet. Prima coniunctio "A" litteram characteristicam habet, et secunda "E" litteram. Non est rectum fumare in area scholastica. Hoc submarinum navigium sex torpedines habet. Cita tria exempla ex pensis nostris. Rev. Pater X. missam s. eucharistiam in capella academica celebrat. Haec constructio syntactica illegitima est et regulas grammaticas violat. Periculosum est hoc temptare. Noli natare in frigida aqua. Elephanti et rhinoceroses in silvis africanis errant. Aviator per aera in aeroplano volat. Folia per aera volant. Non timeo haec arma. Tabacum ex Cuba in Americam important. Episcopus presbyteros et diaconos ad ministerium sacrum ordinat. Columbus ex Hispania in Americam navigat. State erecti, omnes. Pagani ido'la adorant; idololatria est superstitiosus et perniciosus error. Omnes praeceptores elegantiam Ciceronianam nobis laudant. Minae tuae me non terrent. Haec lamenta nos non movent. Non recta postulas: non est meum hoc dare. Hic canis latrat sed non mordet.

RERUM GRAMMATICARUM LATINA EXPOSITIO. In anglico sermone ordo verborum interrogationes indicat; sed Latini particulas interrogativas habent. "Nonne" est expectantis affirmativum responsum: "num" est expectantis negativum responsum. Pilatus ita

interrogat "Numquid ego Iudaeus sum?" Haec sunt verba indignantis. Personalia pronomina plerumque absunt nisi emphasis est aut distinctio. Verbum "est" non habet obiectum sed Nominativus in praedicato est. In condicionali oratione futurum tempus est si ad futura spectat condicio, hoc modo: si tu aderis, ego adero. Hoc longe aliter mihi videtur. Ne tu quidem vitas negligentiam. Nos Ciceronianam latinitatem non affectamus sed ad academicum genus aspiramus. Hic vir magnificam habet facultatem linguarum asiaticarum. Neque tu neque frater tuus recte hoc explicat.

**VOCABULA ET PHRASES AMPLIAMUS ET ETYMOLOGICA PRAECEPTA EXEMPLIS ILLUSTRAMUS.** Universitas Coloradensis, alma mater mea, alumnos et alumnas habet. Divina suavitas orationis in Tullio apparet. Saltasne? saltatio hodie erit in gymnasio academico. Nos litterae Latinae praecipue delectant, te mathematicae disciplinae. "Verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt". Sententia valde magnifica est in necessariis unitas, in non necessariis libertas, in omnibus caritas. Abi tu, noli me turbare. Chorus noster in capella hymnos et psalmos cantat. Iniusta mihi haec querella esse videtur. Frater meus non fumat. (N. B. verbum "fumare" latinum quidem est sed non in hoc sensu). Nos Latina verba ad nostros usus accommodare tentamus. Litterae Latinae nos ad humanitatem informant (shape, train). In nostra schola studia Latina florent. In persecutione Neroniana SS Petrus et Paulus martyrium sustinent. Meministine hoc verbum? Sede in sella tua et responde mihi ad haec omnia. Haec mea oratio analogiam tuorum verborum sequitur. Narra mihi haec omnia. Placetis mihi in pensis vestris. Quid rides? (what are-you-laughing-at). Te non rideo sed Henricum. Cicero palmam eloquentiae Latinae habet. Quod lexicon habes? Harperianum. Ego domi habeo sex aut octo lexica Latina et Graeca. Imitatio Latinorum est commoda via ad scientiam linguae Latinae. Repetitio rerum memoriam confirmat. Hic malus puer patrem et matrem non amat. Nero martyres ad leones dampnat. Haec Latina vox duo sensus habet sed diversos ab anglico sermone. Difficultates studiorum Latinorum in-

**Ad Pensa 25—28**  
Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: quod fragmenta tantum orationis Latinae eaque magnam rerum varietatem in se habentia his paginis continentur, suasit quidem ratio huius opusculi ut quam plurima rerum scribendarum capita sociis subministrarentur, vetuit tamen longiorem de aliqua una re orationem institui. Quod si haec ipsa rerum diversitas difficultates tironibus maiores quam pro captu eorum praebere videtur, magister promptam opem ferre potest pauca de singulis locis difficilioribus anglice praefando; quo facto, libelli dictiones velut complere sententiam videbuntur.

**OBSERVATIONES GRAMMATICAE.** Quas coniugationes in hoc quod hodie habemus penso consideramus? tertiam et quartam cum supplemento. Verba ad supplementum pertinentia scriptiones habent quartae coniugationis et accentus tertiae. Tertia persona singularis et pluralis passivi verbi per prima tria tempora in UR exit. Ablativus agentis cum passivo verbo construitur; sed bestias pro instrumentis Latini saepe habent. Duplex interrogatio habetur si quaeritur utrum hoc an aliquid aliud verum sit. Per multa verba ex "con" composita et in anglico sermone et in latino reperiuntur;

ante vocales "con" mutatur in "co"; consule lexica sub verbis quae ab hac particula incipiunt.

**SERMONES SCHOLASTICI.** Fac pensum diligenter. Attendite diligenter, tirones, dum hanc partem vobis breviter expono. Percurre hunc libellum et corrige omnia peccata quae ibi inveniuntur. Depone de manibus librum tuum et memoriter mihi pensum redde. Commercium epistularum latinarum cum his pueris habeo (correspondence). Inspice horologium tuum et dic nobis quota hora sit; decima hora est cum dimidio ante meridiem (10:30 A. M.). Perge usque ad finem. Cape meum librum. Latine inter se colloquuntur. Aperi librum geographicum ad tabulam ubi America Septentrionalis depicta est: S. Ludovicus prope abest ab eo loco quo conflunt Mississippi et Missouri. Tua verborum collocatio cum praeceptis meis non congruit. Ciceroniana latinitas hanc constructionem non tolerat v. admittit. Hic aer densus atque molestus est: aperite fenestras. Hae duae viae eodem ducunt. Produca hanc vocalem. "Oremus." "Misere cupis abire."

**PROMISCUAE ORATIONES VARIi ARGUMENTI.** Licentia publice docendi omnibus alumnis huius collegi datur v. conceditur. Si constantes et diligentes in latine loquendo eritis, magistri vos laudare poterunt. Episcopus co-adiutor clericos et laicos in concilium convocat. Carmina latina in nostra schola canuntur. Convoca puellas in auditorium et evoca pueros in aulam. Verbum "habitatur" idem valet quod "incolae ibi sunt." Studiis etymologicis vocabula nostra duplicantur. Omnino dubius et incertus sum utrum pueris an puellis maior laudatio debeatur. Quomodo flectitur hoc nomen? Has voces ex-anglico agnosco. "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel" (nomen Israel non declinatur sed hoc loco pro Genetivo ponitur). "Dimitte nobis debita nostra." Nihil aliud nunc mihi occurrit. ("Occurrit" pro "reperitur" vel "legitur" non est latinum). Quid est peccaminosus homo? peccare, peccamen, peccaminosus; sed haec vox ad ecclesiasticam latinitatem pertinet. Utrum habitentur stellae an sine incolis sint nemo astronomus pro certo affirmare potest. Omnes qui adsumus idem dicimus quod Carolus.

#### Ad Pensa 37—40

**PROMISCUAE ORATIONES.** Demosthenes omnes qui unquam fuerunt oratores eloquentia praecedit. Si diligens eris in etymologia, verba tibi non deerunt sed supererunt. Ego tibi in hac re adero (will-support). S. Athanasius concilio nicaeno interfuisse narratur. Nemo nostrum nostro iudicio haec decem grana quinae multum tibi profuerunt. S. Iohannes praecursor Christi appellatur. Deus omnia potest. Si me diligenter attendetis, hanc fabulam vobis recitabo atque explicabo. Relege haec dictata et, quantum potes, ad verbum edisce. Christus sub Pontio Pilato cruci affixus est. Quoto saeculo ante Christum natum condita est Roma? Ab extincto Imperio Romano usque ad finem medii aevi latinus sermo longe lateque floruit. Sensa et cogitata mea latinis verbis exprimere nondum scio. Haec sententia merito damnata et explosa est. ("Explodere" habet sensum contrarium atque "applaudere"). Nostra docendi ratio illos grammaticos non est secuta. "Vinum locutum est". Multi errores ab hoc viro detecti

et correcti sunt. Cur tam diu moratus es? morari non debuisti. Diu inter se sermocinati sunt. Soror tua heri mecum collocuta est. In nostra schola examina ter in anno scholastico habentur. Dic nobis, si nosti, in qua universitate iste ad hunc honorem admissus sit. Accusatus furti pernegavit sed nemo ei credidit. In eis scholis quae publice habentur magistri linguae latinae non sunt liberi sed alienis praeceptis continentur; noster liber eis est destinatus quibus libertas docendi non denegatur. Hesterno die me domum discedentem duo saevi canes secuti sunt. Ego a prima pueritia doctis viris et doctrinae me totum tradidi. Aves perterritae avolaverunt. Diligentia tibi defuisse videtur. Longe aliter atque putaveram haec mihi evenerunt. Abi tu et suspende te. Parentes mihi non supersunt. Cicero Consul designatus (elect) orationem quae adhuc exstat pro Murena habuit; Murena absolutus est. Acta et decreta huius concilii typis impressa sunt. Erasmus primus Novum Testamentum graecum typis mandasse dicitur. Ista latinitas in culina nata esse videtur. In graeco sermone decem participia sunt quorum quattuor ad activum verbum, totidem ad medium, duo ad passivum pertinent. Tertiò saeculo post Christum natum haec diphthongus (ae) aliter atque antea sonare coepit. Abhinc sex annis istum librum in bibliotheca inveni et perlegi. Accentus istius verbo in paenultimam incidit. Horologium mihi de manibus excidit et fractum est: iam non movetur. Permultae radices verborum latinorum in sanscritica lingua inveniuntur. Cur tam sero advenisti? quia in flumen incidi. Hi libri divinitus inspirati esse creduntur atque pro canonicis habentur. Hic catechismus purè et latine scriptus est. Miser captivus ad oram maritimam deductus et vivus crematus (combustus) est. Habesne tecum eos libros quos heri tibi dedi? Diu vos non detinebo sed mox dimittam. Magister, heri vespere aliquot voces in fabulis nostris inveni quae in lexico meo non sunt. "Per omnia saecula saeculorum". Si in ista frigida aqua nataveris, cras aegrotabis. Puer de tecto subito decidit sed aliquot post horis surgere e lecto et domum abire potuit. Huic viro triumphus, illi ovatio decreta est. (Maiorem gloriam atque honorem habebat triumphus quam ovatio). Plus quam semel cum eo per telephorum collocutus sum. Isti pueri mihi valde suspecti sunt; sed nulla suspicio ad te pertinet. "Intellexerunt Iudaei quod non intellegunt Ariani" (S. Augustinus de Arianis).

#### Ad Pensa 41—46

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: si consilium nostrum de Fabulis Facilibus legendis sequi statuisti, suademus ut, quantum fieri possit, de legibus grammaticis ibi inventis, de dictionibus, de etymologia, deque omnibus aliis rebus eo pertinentibus commentationes quam plurimas loquendo et scribendo habere instituas; auribus breviora, oculis longiora parentur. Ante omnia autem curabis ut ad sui eruditionem tirones incitentur: perpauca enim praescribendo edocebis, at immensa est profectus spes si ii qui discunt ipsi sibi nova deinceps pensa imponere concupierunt. Cavendum est tamen ne quis ultra captum ignarus progredi tentet.

DISPUTATIONES GRAMMATICAE. Hodie de nominibus tertiae declinationis disputaturi sumus. Magna flectendi varietas in tertia declinatione reperitur; sed pleraque nomina ad aliquot genera

les classes vel genera revocantur. Sub secunda classe quattuor genera nominum enumerantur. Recordatio earum vocum quas patrius sermo a latinis habet labori discendi opem ferre potest. In quem Genetivum transit nomen "vulnus"? hunc Genetivum nos ex anglico adiectivo "vulnerable" divinare possumus. "Tempus" et "tempora" memoria tenemus; nam in grammaticis pensis saepe inveniuntur. In graecis minor est divinandi facultas quam in latinis, quia vulgaris sermo noster non tot graeca quot latina adoptavit. "Ignis" duplicem Ablativum habet. Omnia nomina secundae classis ad eundem modum pluraliter flectuntur v. declinantur. "Iovis" est Genetivi ab eo quod est "Iuppiter". Non omnia anomala nomina uno penso continentur.

**VARIi SERMONES SCHOLASTICI.** Elisabetha, regina Anglorum, filia erat Henrici octavi; successerat quidem Edvardus Henrico sed diu non regnavit. Haec dictio apud Ciceronem non legitur sed probabili auctoritate prorsus caret. Iste locus indignus imitatione est. Caesar est bonus auctor latinitatis. Dies est solis -lunae -Martis -Mercuri -Iovis -Veneris -Saturni. "Quod Deus coniunxit, homo non (ne) separet". "In principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio apud Deum." "Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto; sicut erat in principio et nunc et semper, et in saecula saeculorum, amen". "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes." "Gaudeamus, igitur, iuvenes dum sumus; post iucundam iuventutem, post molestam senectutem nos habebit humus" (sic carmen academicum longe lateque notum). In Caesaris Commentariis "aries" est instrumentum militare. Litteras encyclicas Leonis XIII, Pontificis Maximi, de condicione opificum conscriptas multis abhinc annis legi. In epistulis Ciceronis litterae "S. D." significant "salutem dicit." "Fieri non debet: factum valet" (is-valid when-once-done). S. Augustinus, episcopus Hipponensis, viginti duos libros de Civitate Dei scripsit. Septuaginta interpretes libros Veteris Testamenti ex hebraeo in graecum convertisse dicuntur. "Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descendit de caelis; et incarnatus est de Spiritu Sancto ex Maria Virgine, et homo factus est" (sic symbolum nicaenum).

#### Ad Pensa 57—60

**OBSERVATIONES GRAMMATICAE.** Comparativa adverbia latina in "ius" exeunt. Comparativa nomina et adverbia latina tres significationes sive notiones habent. Adiectiva per tres gradus declinantur. Vocula "magis" ibi usurpatur ubi aut deest comparativa terminatio aut non placet. Anglicum "than" duobus modis in latinum transfertur: particula "quam" (quae particula eosdem casus coniungit (conectit) et Ablativo comparisonis; sed Ablativus non ponitur nisi aut Nominativus aut Accusativus adiectivi comparativi est. "longior quam latior" est latina consuetudo loquendi. Superlativa nomina in "issimus" exeunt. Duplex significatio superlativis inest. Nomina in "er" exeuntia habent "rimus" in gradu superlativo; quattuor nomina habent "limus."

**VARIA SPECIMINA ORATIONIS LATINAE.** Ego sum sex annis maior natu quam frater meus. Citius quam verius respondiſti. Uno plus errorum in Henrici libello inveni quam in Caroli. Cicero est multo melior auctor latinitatis quam Vergilius. Patria vita carior nobis esse debet. Hoc si feceris, erit mihi maiorem in modum gratum.

Gratissimum mihi feceris si hoc mihi explanaris. "Commendat voluptatem rarior usus". Meliora atque puriora latinitatis genera sectari debemus. Aurum est vices (20 times) tanto gravius aqua. Lux est infinitis partibus velocior quam sonus. Ego semper haec in meliorem partem accepi (have put a better construction on). Ecclesia Episcopalis, quae ab Ecclesia Anglicana originem habet, est meo iudicio "matre pulchra filia pulchrior." Post auream aetatem latinitas in peius degeneravit. Nostra aetate latinitas angustioribus finibus continetur (rather narrow limits). Plus aequo Sophomori rogant. Haec aeroplana graviora aere sunt. "Simia quam similis, turpissima bestia, nobis!" Eo minus dubitationis mihi datur quod haec omnia quae dicitis memoria teneo. Vox "humilitatis" et in bonam partem et in malam accipitur. Quo celerius scripseris, eo citius pensum perfereris. Eo plus culpa tibi imputo quo saepius es a me admonitus. Hic professor unus omnium doctissimus totius universitatis esse creditur. Mihi crede, magister, imperata tua quam diligentissime potui feci. "Piissimus" et "pientissimus" minus latine dicuntur. Proximus sororem tuam in theatro cinematographico sedebam. Plurima exempla huius orationis apud senioris aetatis scriptores leguntur. Ista sententia verisimilis mihi videtur. Hoc pensum facillimum omnium mihi fuit. In medio sermone interpellatus sum. Hae naviculae eo minus facile evertuntur quod humiliores et planiores sunt. "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae" (Caesar). Socrates optimus philosophorum meritissimo habetur. Attendite diligenter, iuvenes ornatissimi. Haec vobis quam brevissime potero explicabo. Quanto longior oratio tua erit, tanto maiores difficultates audientibus praebebit. Hodiernum pensum est aliquanto facilius quam hesternum; sed crastinum pensum facillimum omnium erit. Meus libellus est melior tuo v. quam tuus. Haec constructio verborum omnibus aliis praefertur. His paucis diebus nova editio huius libri auctior et emendatior provenisse nuntiatur. Mox ubi hoc sensi, surrexi et discessi. Recentiores scriptores hanc dictionem, hunc loquendi modum, non sequuntur. Hippopotamus est turpissimus (v. turpissimum) omnium animalium. Si neglexisti pensum tuum, nihil erit te miserius.

#### Ad Pensa 65—66

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: in pensis grammaticis administrandis patrio quidem sermone cogitatur: hoc exigit natura neque suadet sana ratio ut in rebus explicandis patrius sermo neglegatur. Sed postquam intellectui satis factum est, amplissima adest occasio omnia latine repetendi; qua in re nunc longior ac perpetua oratio, nunc locutiones breviores opus sunt.

COMMENTATIONES GRAMMATICAE. Aliquot gerundia iam habuimus, ut, "in latine loquendo". In anglico sermone tria sunt genera nominum quae in "ing" exeunt, purum substantivum et participium (quod est adiectivum cum verbo mixtum) et gerundium quod vocant grammatici latini. Gerundium est nomen cum verbali notione et usu coniunctum v. verbali notione ornatum. Accusativus gerundii cum obiecto non construitur. Ablativus sine praepositione obiectum habere potest sed caret obiecto Ablativus praepositione ornatus. Dativus gerundii rarus est. Dativus agentis cum gerundivo constructus notionem possessivam habet. Deponentia verba ge-



rundiva in sensu passivo habent. Pro Nominativo gerundii Infinitivus ponitur; idemque ad notionem verbi complendam usurpatur, ut, "cupio cognoscere."

CITATIONES. "Lex orandi, lex credendi." "Solvitur ambulando". "Lucus (grove) a non lucendo". "Modus operandi". "Modus vivendi". "Fit fabricando faber." "Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem" (Ennius poeta de Fabio Cunctatore). "Crescit eundo" (fama). "Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum propendendum—signum tuba dandum" etc. "Qui derelinquit in conspectu eius qui fecit eum incidet in manus medici" (Eccli). "Vos exemplaria graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna."

ORATIONES PROMISCUAE. Signum interrogandi. Pensum tuum infectum reliquisti. Parentes vos mihi erudiendos permiserunt. Haec fabula sine ope aliena legenda est. Triumviri rebus scholasticis administrandis in scholarum superintendente eligendo optime egerunt. Memoriae confirmandae causa aliquid novi cottidie addisco. Cura hos libros in bibliotheca reponendos. Munus publice docendi Sevir mihi mandarunt. In his exercitiis scribendis optimos auctores imitatus sum (imitata sum). Curatores collegii novum dormitorium extruendum v. aedificandum locarunt. Opportunitas haec omnia rursus recognoscendi vobis dabitur. Nova pars pensis nunc occurrit consideranda. Victor militibus urbem spoliandam tradidit. Machinae ad suendum decimo nono saecula fabricatae sunt. Placetne vobis haec ratio scholae habendae? Praepotens latine sciendi cupido me totum occupat. Imitando bonos e malo bonus, e bono melior fieri potes. Quid est Congragatio de Propaganda Fide? Ars latine scribendi ex Cicerone potissimum disci potest. Patriarcha Constantinopolitanus plerisque ecclesiis orientalibus praeest. Multorum regum corpora in abbazia Westmonasteriensi sepulta sunt. In nostra parochia duo diaconi et duae diaconissae sunt. Si patriarcha vir est, quo nomine femina eiusdem ordinis et dignitatis appellanda est? meo iudicio "patriarchissa." Societas ludimagistris locandis (agency) hanc scholam mihi nominavit. Munus damnatos necandi carnificibus mandatur. His orationibus tecum perlegendis copiam sermonis augebis. Exiguum spatium ad deliberandum nobis relinquitur. Latro militi traditur ad carcerem ducendus. Hoc adiectivum ad substantivum "....." referendum est. Haec omnia ad verbum ediscenda sunt. Consulendum est aliquod lexicon maioris formae.

#### Ad Pensa 73—76

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum: duo hoc tempore tibi proponere debes ut flexus. Subiunctivi et locutiones quibus syntaxis illustratur quam efficacissime tirones edoceas. Utrumque consilium assequeris si et paradigmata quam saepissime perlustranda curaris et eis potissimum dictionibus operam dederis quae ad scholam latine administrandam maxime idoneae sint; qua quidem in re auctor sum ut singulas oratiunculas per alia deinceps tempora, numeros, personasque crebris vicibus varientur, ita ut quaelibet dictio materiam loquendi quam copiosissimam praebeat. Quod semel est ab omnibus lectum atque intellectum repetitione assidua usuque singulorum discipulorum perpetua fiat possessio.

COMMENTATIONES GRAMMATICAE. Nomina nobis, si videtur, quattuor tempora Subiunctivi modi. Quomodo indicatur futu-

rum tempus Subiunctivi in interrogatione obliqua? prima coniugatione periphrastica. Duo usus Subiunctivi ab initio nobis innotuerunt. "Vivat" est hortatio et "scio ubi sit" obl. inter. est. NE particula prohibitiva vel dissuasiva est. In repraesentatione quae dicitur consecutio temporum non semper observatur. Tempora sunt aut primaria aut secundaria. NE finale et consecutivum nonnumquam omititur. Finalis oratio et consecutiva in affirmationibus eodem modo dicuntur. Sensus Subiunctivi praeceptis et usu noscuntur sed certis ac fixis interpretamentis carent. In ecclesiastica et liturgica latinitate "ut nemo"—quod est consecutivum—pro finali oratione falso habetur; sed senioris aetatis scriptores falsa latinitate saepius utuntur; tu cavebis ne hand confusionem usuum classicis scriptoribus imputes. Finalis oratio aut substantiva est aut adverbii partes sustinet. Praeteritum perfectum tempus duplicem sensum habet: et completam vel perfectam rem in praesenti indicat (feci, I have done) et indefinitum vel aoristum tempus (feci, I did). "RE" loquularis praepositio est, hoc est, casui non servit.

**SPECIMINA ORATIONIS FINALIS ET CONSECUTIVAE.** Peto abs te ut hunc locum mihi exponas, (explices, explanes). Petam a magistro ut hoc mihi exponat. Petivi a magistro ut hoc mihi exponeret. Dabo operam, magister, ut ista de me opinio duplicetur. Te rogo ut domum discedere mihi liceat. Nihil aliud in animo habeo quam ut magistro satis faciam. Ista oratio tam longe abest a pura latinitate ut corrigi nullo modo possit. "Videant consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat". "Sit tibi terra levis!" "Absit omen!" "Exsurgat Deus et dissipantur inimici eius" (Psalmus). Non sine Numine factum est ut Americana res publica inter gentes existeret. Nemo vestrum adeo est vecors ut sine labore quidpiam efficere cogitet. Fredericus tanto est ingenio ut omnia pensa sua probe faciat. Eo consilio latinis litteris studemus ut patrium sermonem melius calleamus. Adeo iratus fui ut vocem prae indignatione emittere non possem. A Deo omnibus precibus petere debemus ut pie et iuste et sobrie vivamus (live a godly, righteous, and sober life). Grandem pecuniam mihi pollicitus est ut filium suum privatim docerem. Si quid minus intellexistis, permitto ut me interrogetis. Rogo te ut pro humanitate tua hoc mihi ne deneges. Tanta est obscuritas huius loci ut ipse professor eum vix intellegat. Senatus academicus edixit ut examina quot mensibus haberentur. Ego curabo ut haec nostra latine loquendi exercitatio quam plurimum vobis prosit. His fundamentis recte iactis, consequitur ut conclusio tua vera sit. Ea conditione te a pensa excusabo ut cras mane duplex pendum reddas. Hoc flumen tam incredibili est lenitate ut in utram partem fluat oculis iudicari non possit. Tanta est velocitas lucis ut id spatium quod inter terram et lunam est momento temporis perlustret. Moleculae (quas physici vocant) tanta parvitate sunt ut ne microscopiis quidem cerni possint. Vestis tua tam tenuis est non videam cur non aegrotas. Adeo rudis et agrestis est iste puer ut salutatus non resalutet. Non est meum rogare ut labores tuos augeas.

#### Ad Pensa 83-84

Praefatiuncula ad magistrum:

Multis repetitionibus praeceptorum in his duobus pensis traditorum opus est; in qua re exsequenda saepius fiet ut melior interpret patrius

sermo sit quam latinus. Namque si ipse magister latine cogitare non potest, quanto magis impares tirones sunt! Quaecumque igitur altiore indigent cogitatione anglice tractentur praeterquam quod breviores latinae locutiones in ipsis anglicis sermonibus identidem interponi possunt.

## COMMENTATIONES GRAMMATICAE

Orationes condicionales hodierno die exposituri sumus. Quaevis oratio condicionalis ex duabus partibus constat, protasi et apodosi. Protasis est ea pars orationis condicionalis quae condicionem ponit; apodosis est ea pars quae conclusionem sive consequentiam declarat. Apodosis indicat id quod ex condicione consequi dicitur. Nonnumquam alterutra pars enuntiati condicionalis abest atque mente supplenda est. In nonnullis enuntiatis condicionalibus accidit ut aut protasis aut apodosis mente tantum suppleatur nec verbis exprimatur. "Si" condicionalis particula est. Enuntiata condicionalia in quattuor classes vel genera divisa sunt. Apodosis indicat quid sequatur ex rei quae pro condicione posita est completionem vel satisfactionem vel veritate. Unum idemque valent "da mihi, si placet" et "si placet, da mihi"; hoc est, nihil interest utra pars orationis condicionalis utram praecedat. Merae suppositiones sine ulla expectatione eveniendi expressae ad subiunctivum modum pertinent. Eae condicionum propositiones quae manifeste falsae sunt in praeterito imperfecto aut plus quam perfecto ponuntur, ut, pater tuus, si adesset, vetaret; nam certum est patrem abesse nec posse vetare. Indicativus modus in apodosi ponitur si id quod sequitur vel concluditur est per se absque omni condicione absolute verum, ut, non possumus Deo nocere etiamsi velimus, we couldn't hurt God, even if we should wish to: nam nostra hominum voluntas nullo pacto potest fieri condicio Deo nocendi. Sed illa oratio aliter se habet, "si miles fiam, hic manere non possim," if I should become a soldier, I should not be able to stay here: nam militia et mansio inter se opponuntur ita ut alterum ab altero pendeat; ergo subiunctivus modus utrobique ponendus est. Habetur in oratione condicionali consecutio temporum? habetur sane. Namque si tempus eius primarii verbi unde oratio condicionalis pendere vel procedere intellegitur ex praesenti in praeteritum mutatum est, tum tota oratio condicionalis pariter descendat necesse est et "si sit" convertitur in "si esset" et "si fuerit" in "si fuisset." Sed nullus omnino disputandi finis statui potest si omnia genera locutionum condicionalium subtiliter persequi velimus. Praeterea etiam illud animadvertendum est relativa pronomina et adverbia vim particularum condicionalium saepe habere; nam "quicumque" saepe valet idem quod "si quis". In comparativis enuntiatis condicionalibus Angli manifeste falsam conditionem esse declarant, ut, happy as if he were a king; sed Latini aliter loquuntur, hoc modo, happy as if he should become a king. Sed verendum est ne haec quae scripsimus ultra captum vestrum, qui omnia anglice tantum cogitatis, sint. Si plura de condicionalis orationis figuris cognoscere cupitis, Allen et Greenough et Madvigium consulere potestis. Madvigii opera in anglicum translata sunt; alioquin ego ea legere non possem.







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